PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Ghats, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

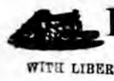
THE
Bombay Gazette

No. 54,879.—NEW SERIES.] **BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1909.** **[PRICE: ONE ANNA.**

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Nov.	MALWA	10883	.....	...
27th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10,512
4th Dec.	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	1505
1910				
1st Jany.	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
8th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	9505
15th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
22nd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10850
29th ,,	DELHI	8000	.....	...
5th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTEN	9021
12th ,,	INDIA	7911	.....	...
19th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
26th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
12th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
19th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
26th ,,	ARCADIA	7906	.....	...
2nd April,	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
9th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
16th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
30th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558	MARMORA	10509
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at the place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 528,, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. O. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS HANDBOOK	Carefully selected. With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co,
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
KLYSIA	6368	A. Haig	27th Nov. 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	5th Dec. 1909
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	21st Dec. 1909.
CHRYSSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	7th Jan. 1910.
SONDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	19th Jan. 1910.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	11th Feb. 1910.

HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.
KLYSIA	6368	A. Haig	25th Feb. 1910.
MASSILIA	509	J. Thomson	18th March ,,
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	26th ,, ,,
CHRYSSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	13th April ,,
SONDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd ,, ,,
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	8th May ,,
KLYSIA	6368	A. Haig	22nd ,, ,,

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

The Advertised Rates to Portsaid include a Free Pass between Portsaid and Cairo.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by S. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
HUGHES TOWN ROAD,
(Near the Station),
SECUNDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 15th Nov.	11 a.m.	P.D. & C.M.
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 18th Nov.	9 a.m.	C. Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri 19th Nov.	6 a.m.	Direct †

* Porebunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvie.

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA" 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 18th Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahemera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,936 tons, on Monday, 15th Nov. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, and Kuweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about the 20th Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY,
12th November, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	25th Nov. 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	2nd Dec ,,
AUSTRALIEN	6,965	Rignier	9th Jan. 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X.	17th Feb. ,,
DUNEBA	6,635	B. Isaac	17th Mar. ,,
ARMAND BEHIC	6,365	Gelonnec	14th Apr. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X.	2nd Dec. 1909,
DUNEBA	6,635	Robertson	31st Dec. ,,

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Agent.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels	Tons	Captains	To sail on
Dec. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	16th Nov. 1909
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Manchi	15th Dec. 1909.
Dec. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	13th Jany. 1910.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 900*	Rs. 575	

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 500 Single and Rs. 750 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 828; 2nd Class, Rs. 559. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

REDUCED FARES TO NAPLES, GENOA, VENICE, FROM FEBRUARY, 1910.

The abovementioned fares by steamer D. Balduino and R. Rubattino, will be reduced as follows from February next:—

	Single.	Return.
1st Class, Outside Cabins	Rs. 500	Rs. 750
1st Class, Inside Cabin	Rs. 400	Rs. 600
2nd Class	Rs. 350	Rs. 525

Electric fans and light in every cabin free of charge. The usual comfort will be afforded to passengers.

The fares to New York will be:—1st Class, Rs. 709; and 2nd Class, Rs. 524.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	17th Dec. 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jany 1910

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to.....to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

D. OLIVA,
Ag. Agent.

No. 59 Horaby Road.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,
POST BOX 249, BOMBAY.

ENGAGE PASSAGES, SHIP AND CLEAR BAGGAGE, CARGO, ETC., FROM CUSTOMS, MEET PASSENGERS BY ALL INCOMING STEAMERS, TRANSPORTS AND AT RAILWAY STATIONS, TRANSACT GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR:—

CARTER PATERSON & CO., LD.
PICKFORDS, LD.
SUTTON & CO.
} LONDON.

SHIPPING.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins Amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Fares.—Rs. 400 to Rs. 480 according to position of Cabin.

Sailings.	Tonnage.	Leaving Bombay about
S. S. "Umsinga".	4,500	8th December, 1909.

For further particulars, apply to,

W. & A. GRAHAM, & Co.,
Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	N.R.	Month.	Port.
"Harlesden"	2724	November	Philadelphia
"Haga Hall"	3069	November	Philadelphia

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up	...Gold	$3,250,000·00
Reserved Fund and Undivided Profits	...Gold	$3,631,273·75

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street Within, E. C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico,
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington
Canton,	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	Singapore.
London	Empire,	Peking.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

2, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States,)	Saigon
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 27,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

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16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

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Exclusive Novelties, Artistic and Distinctive in Design.

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WATCHES
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ELECTRO-PLATE
WATCH REPAIRING
JEWELLERY REPAIRING
RE-PLATING.

English Chiming Clocks, and Reproductions from Old Styles, Chippendale, Sheraton, Etc.

FRENCH TRAVELLING CLOCKS
DINING and DRAWING ROOM CLOCKS, Etc.

EVERYTHING NEW AND UP-TO-DATE.

In Necklets, Pendants, Brooches, Bracelets, Scarf Pins, Lace Brooches in Pearl and Enamel or Fancy Stones.

Large Stock of UNSET STONES FOR MATCHING.

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BOMBAY & POONA.

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Choice selection, replete with latest Home Novelties.

SHERATON,
CHIPPENDALE
& FRENCH FURNITURE.

OUR SPECIALITY.

Large choice of Brocades, Tapestries, Cretonnes, etc.
Axminster, Brussels and Indian Carpets,
Linoleums, Table Linen, etc., etc.
Painting and House Decorations Artistically executed.

ART CATALOGUE FREE.

SAMPLES OF HIGH CLASS CRETONNES AND TAPESTRIES ON APPLICATION

For Special Designs, Estimates and other particulars please apply to—

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,

75, HORNBY ROAD, **BOMBAY.**

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD

for Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address:—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No, 838
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras Kolar and Karachi.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES

furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
Bellasis Road, Byculla, **BOMBAY.**

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND
ANTIMALARIC RANA,
INCOMPARABLE SPECIFIC AGAINST MALARIAL FEVERS,
AS A SURE GUARANTEED CURE.
PREPARED
By the Chemist FRANCESCO RANA of BARI (ITALY).

The only preparation of the kind taken in consideration of the recent International Exhibition of Milan, and awarded with a Silver Medal.

Adopted also by the Ministry for foreign affairs for the use of the medical ambulatories attached to the Royal Italian Schools in foreign countries.

It combats rapidly and radically malarial fevers of every kind and in every stage, whether acute, chronic or convalescent and is a first rate preservative for persons who are obliged to live in unhealthy districts.

By its being continually used, even after cure, it becomes an excellent reconstituent of the strength, of indisputable efficacy, and exempt from any inconvenience.

It is agreeable to the taste, easy of assimilation, and perfectly tolerated.

Taken as a preservative by persons living in unhealthy places, and as a strengthner, one tablespoonful is sufficient for adults, half for children, and one teaspoonful for little children.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

Have just Received a Consignment of the Famous

SAN PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

San Pellegrino Water is an organically pure table water, pleasantly fresh to the palate.

It is most efficacious in the cure of uric acid, gout, gravel and catarrh of the digestive tracts.

50,00,000 bottles were exported in 1908.

Now obtainable at

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Case of 50 large bottles	...	Rs.	31-12
1 Dozen bottles	...	Rs.	8-8

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY.**

J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for the designs and decorating Government House 1890, also the High Commissioner Milner 1903, H. E. Viscount Africa.

WM. CHS. SMITH & CO
FROM LONDON.

PAINTERS & HOUSE DECORATORS.

Importers of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F.C.S.

ZINCESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.
OFFICE: 17-19, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, Opposite the Oriental Buildings.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.

"ZINGESSOL," is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.

'Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &C.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE — FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE — FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
"COBRA AND SWAN." KEROSINE — FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL — HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.
LIQUID FUEL — FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES.
"PESTERINE" — FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that on the occasion of the ARRIVAL of HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY on WEDNESDAY the 17th November, 1909, the following roads will be temporarily RESERVED for public purposes from 8 A.M. until the Viceregal Cortege has passed:—

HORNBY ROAD,
CRUIKSHANK ROAD,
KALBADEVI ROAD,
PAREL ROAD,
GRANT ROAD,
NEW GAMDEVI ROAD,
CHAUPATI,
and WALKESHWAR ROAD.

This order is made under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of Act IV. of 1902 with the sanction of Government.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 1st November, 1909.

NOTIFICATION.

ENQUIRIES regarding ACCOMMODATION at VICTORIA TERMINUS STATION, on the occasion of the ARRIVAL of THEIR EXCELLENCIES the VICEROY and the COUNTESS of MINTO, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th November, 1909, should be made in writing to the Undersigned.

Full address must be given when a reply or a Card is required.

E. M. PROES, A. M. Inst., C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

BOMBAY, 1st NOVEMBER, 1909.

TO BE LET.

TOP FLOOR of PARK HOUSE, Middle Colaba, with 5 Rooms, two verandahs, and servants' quarters. Open on all sides, direct Westerly Seabreeze, Electric Light and Fans. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to—

FAZULBHOY CHINOY,
1st Floor.

NOTICE.

WANTED, ONE EUROPEAN NURSE, for the Civil Hospital, Sukkur, on monthly pay Rs. 150 and Rs. 11. Uniforms and other allowances.

Apply to the Undersigned with Testimonials. Copy of Rules, etc., can be had on application.

C. R. BAKHLE, Major, I.M.S.,
Civil Surgeon, Sukkur.

5th November 1909.

WANTED.

WANTED a qualified survey NIMTANDAR, with thorough knowledge of classifications of lands and assessment work. Pay Rs. 75, rising to Rs. 100 by five annual instalments. Horse allowance Rs. 15. Applications, with testimonials, stating age, caste and details of previous service, should reach the office of the Revenue Commissioner, Bhavnagar State, before 20th November, 1909.

Bhavnagar, 23rd October, 1909.

WANTED.

ASSISTANT MANAGER WANTED for Printing Press (News and Jobbing). None but experienced thoroughly practical man and capable estimater need apply. Address Box No. 333, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 15 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the year ending 30th of June, 1909, will be paid at the Company's Registered Office, in Bombay, on and after MONDAY, the 15th November, 1909, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 1 P.M., on SATURDAYS, and 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. (S. T.), on other week days to Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company, on the 23rd October, 1909 on production of Share Certificates.

Shareholders residing in Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur Districts will obtain their Dividend Warrants at Hubli, on and after MONDAY, the 29th November, 1909, on production of Share Certificates to the Company's Secretary, at Hubli.

By Order of the Directors,
FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & CO., LD.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 1st November, 1909.

NOTICE.

RE ESTATE OF BOMANJI CURSETJI PANTHAKY, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed BOMANJI CURSETJI PANTHAKY late of Bombay, deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid, on the 13th day of October, 1908, and Probate of whose will having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency, was granted on the 15th day of February, 1909, to our clients, Messrs. RUSTOMJI BOMANJI PANTHAKY, JEHANGIR BOMANJI PANTHAKY and DOSSABHAI BOMANJI PANTHAKY, the Executors named in the said Will, are hereby required to send in their claims to the Undersigned as Solicitors to the said Executors at our office, 57 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within FIFTEEN DAYS from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the said Executors will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.—Dated this 5th day of November, 1909.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & CO.,
Attorneys for the said Executors.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 238 of 1908.

JAMNAVAHOO, widow ... ... *Plaintiff.*
vs.

1. JIVAVAHOO, widow ...
2. SAKERVAHOO, widow ...
3. LAXMIVAHOO, widow ...
4. DEWJI DAMODAR LAKHMIDAS
5. KHIMJI ... ... } *Defendants.*

PURSUANT to the Consent Decretal Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above Suit and bearing date the seventh day of September, 1909, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the late Damodar Lakhmidas Khimji, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 22nd day of June, 1907, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language, in my Office, within one calender month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses, the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court fee Stamp of Rupee One for filing the same.—Dated this 28th day of October, 1909.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Ag. Commissioner.

THE NEW "REVLUC PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW NOVELTY THEATRE.

Under the Patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE VICEROY AND LADY MINTO
AND
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE SYDENHAM CLARKE, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

IN AID OF THE DUFFERIN FUND

A deserving charity much in need of funds
Will be presented the Three Act Comedy,

"LORD AND LADY ALGY,"

by the POONA and BOMBAY AMATEURS.

ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16TH
THE OPENING CEREMONY OF THE NEW THEATRE
Will be performed by

LADY MUIR MACKENZIE

Who has graciously consented to do so.
By kind permission of His Excellency the Governor's Band will play during each evening under the direction of Mr. Edward Behr.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—
Stalls, Rs. 5 and Rs. 4.
Circle, Rs. 5, Rs. 4 and Rs. 3.
Boxes, Rs. 25 and Rs. 30.
Gallery, One Rupee.

VICEREGAL NIGHT.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17TH.

Stalls, Rs. 8, Rs. 6 and Rs. 4.
Circle, Rs. 8, Rs. 6 and Rs. 4.
Boxes, Rs. 30 and Rs. 35.

The Refreshment Buffet will be managed by Messrs. F. CORNAGLIA.

Plan of Theatre and Tickets at SOUNDY AND Co.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THIS WEEK.
THE GREAT AVIATION WEEK AT CHAMPAGNE.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY, 3,
including Sundays,
7 to 8. 8-30 to 9-30. 10 to 11 P. M.

SATURDAY, SPECIAL LATE SHOW,
10-15 to 11-15 P.M.
ADMISSION AS USUAL.
NOTE THE NEW LOCATION.
Next Municipal Building, Bori Bunder.

SKATING RINK.

PRACTICE SESSION, 8 to 9 A.M.
Admission and Skates, 8 annas.

GENERAL SKATING, 6 to 8 P. M.
Admission and Skates, One Rupee.

GENERAL SKATING, 9-30 to 11-30 P.M.
BAND in attendance.
Admission, One Rupee.
Skates, One Rupee.

'XMAS TOURNAMENT, 1909.

IN
GREEN'S BILLIARD ROOM.
Open to all GREEN'S CUSTOMERS.
5 PRIZES—5 HAMPERS.

Entry, Rs. 3, to be given to the Orphanage Fund.

COMMENCING ON THE 16TH NOV.

MOTOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied. Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Begs to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE:—

			Rs.
De DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	...	...	1,000
Do. —9 H.P., 4 seats ...	...	...	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats	...	...	1,700
Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats...			For offers.
ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats	...	...	3,400
HORBICK.—14-16 H.P., 4 seats	...	...	3,500
PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats	...	...	3,400
BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats	...	...	5,000
De. DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats...	...	...	2,100
REO—18 H.P., 5 seats	...	...	For offers.
BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats	...	...	2,100

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chaffeurs a spociallity.

CARS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.,
1 BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET.
(Opposite Lipton's).

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Re. 2 and Re. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Imports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Place-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange Lists of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10; Single Copy, Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effects for the wood of Silver and Plate, MARCKS & Co., LD., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LOARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by Supervisor with experience in P. W. D. and Railways. Apply to W. G., care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 8ths from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 4d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Discount—Value—Due Dates, Price Re. 1. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR PLEASURE TRIPS to ELEPHANTA CAVES, HARBOUR Excursions, Towing, etc., always available a fast powerful Steam Launch.—Apply, P. NUSARWANJI & Co., 9-10, Elphinstone Circle.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee," A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE, A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstall on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases By W. E. H. Rs. 1. Apply Box No. 404, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MAHABLESHVAR.—VICTORIA HOTEL for Europeans in Rosy Villa and Murphy Cottage best house, cuisine and view excellent. CHARGES MODERATE.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," When available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 6 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 1 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, "One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old: over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Indian Travellers' Railway Guide, with coloured Railway Map, duly corrected, are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler and Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station Platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office Price 8 annas.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY, By James' Douglas, Rs. 5, Apply Box No. 408, c/o. Bombay Gazette" Office

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE" LIMITED, No. 19A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—TWO MATRIC TEACHERS and one UNDERGRADUATE or B.A., for a High School. Apply Dr. DESAI, Valod, Zilla Surat.

WANTED.—A First Class Mechanic with experience in high speed engines and some knowledge of Electrical Plant. Salary according to qualifications. Permanent employment offered with free quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating age, training and salary expected. Apply to Box No. 1235, care of this Paper.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? with LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 1, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, in Bank street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, marble topped large and small chiffoniers, dining, dressing, wash-stand and writing tables, almira, cupboard, large Indian carpets, iron safes, one No. 5 Remington typewriter.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of C. J. Demetracopula, Insolvent, office furniture such as writing tables, chairs, bookstand, benches copying press, cupboard, chest of drawers, Empire typewriter, Chubb's safe 24 by 24 by 32 inches on stand etc.

At 3 P. M. (S. T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 Rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 Rubber-tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 Rubber-tyred office shigram.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Action, at the Sylverton House, (Ground Floor,) Colaba Reclamation, opposite the Warrant Officers' Bungalows, the handsome diningroom, drawing-room and bedroom furniture such as dining table chairs, sideboard, carved partition screen, cabinets, English chairs, cardtable, single and double iron bedsteads, single and double mirror almiras, marble topped dressing and wash hand tables, chest of drawers, glassware, crockeryware, plateware, windproof lamp, etc., the property of C. W. Gay, Esq.

The above will be on view from to-morrow.

Auction sale of Valuable Landed property at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Opposite Mr. Jivraj Baloo's House.

Messrs. Crawford and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of November, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), by order of the Mortgagees, Messrs. Meghjee Permanand, Hathibhai Harishanker and Pranshanker Ghellabhai of Jamnagar and on account and at risk of the mortgagor Valabhdass Moolji under the power of sale reserved for the mortgagees in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 8th day of July 1907, the following valuable landed property on the premises.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of Government land of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at Bazar Gate Street within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred fifty-eight and seven-ninths square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 695, New No. 5887, Old Survey No. 165 and New Survey No. 8510 and bounded on the East by public passage, on the West by the Bazar Gate Street, on the North by the house of Kessowji Damodar, and on the South by the house of Dayabhai Tappidas, and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under A ward No. 2155 and Street Nos. 297, 299 and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Action, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 29th November, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), the effects of the late Ainala Malaya Ramaya, such as teak ward-robe, cotton clothes, copper and brass pots, box, mattress, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th November, 1909.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises THIS DAY, MONDAY the 15th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 43, 46, 42-44, 38-40, 36, 32-34, 14-16, 10-12.
Cross Nos. 346, 347, 318, 349, 359, 351, 365, 358 Sarang Street.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c., &c., at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 16th and WEDNESDAY, 17th November 1909, at 1 p.m., at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Stores, Depot, Parel.

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., &c., consisting of India rubber, scrap, bolts and nuts, rivets, drums, kegs, lamps of sorts, old rail pieces, tanks, leather scrap, wheels and axles and tyres, medical instruments, cast and wrought iron and steel scrap of sorts, wool, locks, old files, tubes, empty oilcasks, survey instruments, tents, battery, materials and miscellaneous other stores.

The materials have been already weighed and the weighment marked on each lot, and purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the same will be sold on account and risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways' Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th November, 1909, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Depot at Carnac Bridge:—

A number of unclaimed bags of grain and seeds and quantity of sweepings, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed goods, Sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway, Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 30th inst. at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot:—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, bags of wheat, sweeping grain, juwari, bale of twist, bundle of luggage, bags of cotton seed, bales of hemp, tent and poles, cases of carbide, case of acid, gram, dall, blankets, bags of rice, bangles, iron roller, wooden pieces, ghee, bundles of pressing cotton, case of tea, bundles of bagging, iron bars, iron sheets, bundles of leather, bags of luggage, bags of toor, heaps of sweeping grain, lot of old records and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 15th November, 1909.

"HOT WEATHER SUITINGS."

Best china silk suit, from		Rs. 20, 22 8 and 25.
Mercerised Tussore	" "	Rs. 11-8, 12-8 and 15.
F. Holland	" "	Rs. 11 and 12.
Best white English drill suit,		from Rs. 6.
"	" "	Trouser, Rs. 2-8.
"	"	Ram Ram Twill shirts, Rs. 8 for ½ dozen.
"	"	Striped Pajama suits, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3.

Patterns self-measurement.
A trial is solicited.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING CO.,
115, Hornby Road,
Opposite York Building, FORT.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Landed property at Kambekar Street.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 15th November, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will put up for sale by Public Aucsion, the undermentioned immoveable property at the premises, under instruction of the mortgagee and at the risk of Bachoo Haji Jacob, Jooma Hoosein Haji Jacob and Aboobaker Bucheo, the morigagors.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All those three pieces or parcels of fazendari land formed into one containing by admeasurement 2585·9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenements or dwellinghouses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under E Ward No. 2602, and Street Nos. 24 -245, and all which premises are situate at and on the eastern side of Kambekar Street at Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Kambeker street, on the north by the property of Abdul Karim Chaco, and on the south by the property of Jusab Rehman, form part of New Survey No. 2994.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and abstract of the title apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamistram and Madon, Attorneys, at their office, at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, at Gowalia Tank Road, opposite the Gowalia Tank, with large Pieces of Vacant Land.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 755 of 1905.

Manekbai, widow and another ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.

Bapuji Dhunjibhoy Banaji and others... Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decretal Order of Reference made in the above suit and bearing date the 8th day of July, 1907, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction, by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, on the premises, by Order of the Commissioner, High Court, in four lots, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of November 1909, at the hour of 3-30 in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and Defendants in and to Lot No. 1—All that piece of vacant land containing by admeasurement 114 sq. yds. or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. , situate at or near Gowalia Tank, on the north side of Gowalia Tank Road, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the east partly by the said Gowalia Tank Road and partly by the property of Messrs. Marwanji and Hormasji Muncherji Cama, on or towards the south by the said Gowalia Tank Road which piece of land is delineated on the plan filed herein in the office of the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court, on the 8th day of June, 1908, and thereon marked with the figure 1.

Lot No. 2 A.—All that piece of vacant land containing by admeasurement 1824 sq. yds or thereabouts. (B) All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 330 sq. yds. or thereabouts, delineated in red colour on the said plan and which is to be reserved for a road leading from the said Gowalia Tank Road to the properties of Pestonji Kaikhasroo Banaji and the property of Sonbai's Agiary, as shown on the said plan and (C). All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 13 sq. yds. or thereabouts, delineated in green colour on the said plan. All the said three pieces together containing by admeasurement 1657 sq. yds. or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. , together with the tenements or building standing thereon all which premises are situate at or near Gowalia Tank Road, on the North side of Gowalia Tank Road, in the Island of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east partly by Lot No. 1 hereinabove described partly by the property of Pestonji Kaikhasroo Banaji and partly by the property of Nessarwanji J. Sanjana, on or towards the west by Lot No. 3 hereinafter described, on or towards the north partly by the property of Pestonji Kaikhasroo Banaji and partly by the property of Sonabai's Agiary, and on or towards the south by the said Gowalia Tank Road and are delineated on the said plan and therein marked with the figure 2.

Lot No. 3.—All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 1568 Sq. Yds or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. , together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon, all which premises are situate at or near Gowalia Tank, on the north side of Gowalia Tank Road, in the Island of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by Lot No. 2 hereinabove described, on or towards the west by Lot No. 4 hereinafter described, on or towards the north by the property of Sonabai's Agiary, and on or towards the south by the said Gowalia Tank Road, and are delineated on the said plan and thereon marked with the figure 3.

Lot No. 4—all that piece of land containing by admeasurement 1689 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. , together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon all which premises are situate at or near Gowalia Tank, on the north side of Gowalia Tank Road, in the Island of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by Lot No. 3, hereinabove described, on or towards the west and north by the property of Sonabai's Agiary, and on or towards the south by the said Gowalia Tank Road, and are delineated on the said plan and thereon marked with the figure 4.

All which premises together are called or known as Sonabai's family house and were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 4, and are now assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. 3538, Street No. 10, Ward No. 3389 (2), Street No. 11A, and Ward No. 3390 (1), Street No. 47-51.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasji, Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th November, 1909.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 150,000

HEAD OFFICE:
43, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch, HOWRAH (Calcutta), MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Byojun Port
Changchung	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Makden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank; Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21 MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

The sale of vacant pieces of land at Ferguson Road, close to Jamset Mills, Parel, that was to take place today is ADJOURNED upto SUNDAY, the 21st instant.

BONA-FIDE SALE of old Indian blackwood carved and English mahogany furniture, chandeliers, Argand lamps, etc., at the bungalow known as Esmail Habib's bungalow at Love Lane, Byculla.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay,
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 439 of 1907.

Haroon Tar Mahomed..... Plaintiff
vs.

Moosa Haji Joonus and others.....Defendants

Under instructions from the Receiver, Mr. Haji Esmail Goolmahmud, appointed under a consent decretal order of reference in the above suit, bearing date the 27th day of February, 1908, and pursuant to the directions contained in the said decretal order of reference as also in order dated the 8th day of March 1909, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on SATURDAY the 20th day of November 1909, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Bungalow at Love Lane, Byculla, the furniture belonging to the parties of the above suit, consisting of old Indian blackwood carved sofas, chairs, easy chairs, tables, teapoys, marble top pier tables, glass door cupboards, bedsteads, chest-of-drawers, ottoman marble top round tables, one black marble top round table, English gold gilt glass door cabinets, marble top cabinets, mirror back cabinets, chest-of-drawers, marble top dressing table, one set Chinese table with stools, inlaid with marble top, one English organ, enclosed in a large mahogany case with brass and slate mirror doors, one folding bagetene table, gilt framed mirrors, three, four, eight twelve and sixteen lights, chandeliers, Argand lamps, globe lamps, one two and three lights wall shades, plateglass, crockery, glassware, a small collection of old China bowls, plates, cups and saucers, etc.

The goods will be on view three days previous to sale.

Catalogues may be obtained from the sale premises or from the office of the Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Immoveable Property, situate at the Portuguese Church Road, at Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Anna Domninga Miranda and Dominic Francis Miranda, the mortgagors, and in pursuant to the power and by virtue of an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 31st day of July, 1908, SORABJEE COWASJI, Auctioneers, will, on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of December, 1909, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pansion and tax tenure land or ground, containing by admeasurement 9605 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Portuguese Church Road, at Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 290, 214, and New No. 3362, 3364; Old Survey No. 347, and New Survey No. 1179; and ass

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Co's mail steamer Salsette, 9,891 tons, Captain H G H Lewellin, sailed on Saturday for Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer D Balduino, 2,634 tons, Captain D Maganzini, will sail to-day for Genoa &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Beme, 1,899 tons, Captain A A Barrand, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil in bulk.

THE steamer Blake, 2,396 tons, Captain H J Hill, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain H M Cuthbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers,—Mrs Murray, Miss Ross, Brig Genl T Capper, Col Drake, His Grace Doctor H Jurgeons, S J Col Ogilvie, Mr W M Smith, Mr C W Kuane, Mr and Mrs Oonwalla, Mrs Rustomji, Mr P H J Rustomji and child, Mr G A Somerville, Mr L Perro, Mr C Brooks, Mr Khambatta, Mrs Fried and 6 children, Dr Ghoonta Ram and 224 deck.

THE steamer Harlesden, 2,724 tons, Captain J G Gray, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jaffa, with ballast.

THE steamer Linden Hall, 2,549 tons, Captain J S Pullock, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Cardiff, with ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nerbudda, 1,961 tons, Captain A J Cole, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and 11 deck passengers.

THE steamer Germanic, 2,171 tons, Captain A Barton, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Genoa, with ballast.

THE Hamburg American steamer Cleveland, 10,267 tons, Captain C Dempwolf, arrived in harbour on Sunday from New York, having left that port on October 16, and called at Madura, Gibraltar, Naples, Portsaid and Suez, with 657 American tourists on board.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W Moxon, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Broach &c, with a general cargo, 37 cases opium, 25 horses and the following passengers:—Brig Genl Westmoreland, Miss Quanbrough, Messrs Mascaranhas, Caras Co, Lalvain, Sergt Hale, Mrs George and 3 children, 4 natives and 146 deck.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

APPROACHES TO BOMBAY.

From 25th November to about the 3rd December the Bombay Floating Light will be withdrawn from her station and replaced by a Light-vessel painted red and having three masts. By day she will carry a red ball at the main mast head. By night she will exhibit a white light revolving once in every 20 seconds at a height 36 feet above the water line, visible all round the horizon at a distance in clear weather of 10 miles.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS,

DOCKYARD.

H M S. Redbreast.....Lieut Tisdall .....Royal Navy
H M S Perseus.....Capt F G Bird.....R Navy
H M S Proserpine...Capt J T Marshall .....R Navy
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr E G Mills.....R I Marine

In the Stream.

R I M S Minto.....Lt Comdr ...Cock.....R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth...Capt Dick .....R Navy
H M S Sphinx...Comdr N Harvey .....R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 13.

Britannia.....1969 Hales .....Bo & H S & Co
Birkhall.....2731 Jones .....T Morrison & Co
Banca.....5095 Collyer.....P & O Co
D Balduino s.....2634 Maganzini .....F & R S N Co
Glenlarig.....2629 Norrie .....M M & Co
Kasara.....505 Etton .....M M & Co
Loodiana ... 3124 Rose .... Calcutta.....M M & Co
Mangora.....3279 Lowe.....M M & Co
Nawab.....2040 Park ...Calcutta...T Morrison & Co
Saifi .....1445 .....Bo & H S N Co
Strathgarry.....2840 Stanhope ...W & A Graham & Co
Sunstonia.....2376 Ward .....W & A G & Co
Strathness.....2818 Lamont.....

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Doita	4730	Snow...	Shanghai...	24-11	P & O Co
C & R City of Vienna...	2979	Greenhorn...	Jeddah	22-11	K Nixon & Co
D Fateh...	2535	Ravill...	Jeddah	15-11	B & H S N Co Ltd
H Ercott...	2096	Watson...	Jeddah	18-11	B & P S N Co
K Calcutta...	2244	Young...	Genoa...	16-11	J Mackintosh & Co
M Shah Jehan	2566	Davidson	Jeddah	17 11	B H S N Co
N Barbara	2444	Hepburn	Antwerp	22-11	W & A Graham & Co
O Barbara	2444	Hopburn	Antwerp	22-11	W & A Graham & Co
P Hopemount	2105	Steward	Dunkirk	18-11	W & A G & Co

H W P D

Bahadur.....329 Fakeera ...Karachi.....16-11 Bo S N Co Ltd
Kasur.....553 Mahomed...B'ngar ...17-11 Bo S N Co Ltd
Nerbudda.....699 Cassam...M'lore...15-11 Bo S N Co Ltd
Sarawati.....443 Ahmed ..Repairing... Bo S N Co Ltd

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Yatsushu Maru...3068 Soyeda ... ...Kobe .....17-11 N Y Kaisha
2 Elysia .....6500 Haig...Liverpool ... 27-11 W & A Graham & Co
3 Bohemia...2301 Gillhuber ...16 11 .....Trieste A L S N Co
4 Lydford...2575 Tyson ...N F...27-11 T Morrison & Co.
5 Ischia...2481 Bolsito...H'kong 17-11 F & R S N Co
6 D Balduino ... .2634 Maganzini ...Genoa ...15-11 Florio & R S N Co
7 Chanda ...3951 Tice...Antwerp... 14-11 M M & Co
8 Moorfield...2725 Foleming .....Genoa .....25-11 K Nixon & Co
11 Malwa...5301 Toeque ...London...20-11 P & O Co
16 Principles ....2497 Luke .....Genoa.....18-11 T Morrison & Co

H W V D

Kings ... .951 Cuthbush...Karachi ...15-11 M M & Co
100 Ton Crane.
Mahratta...547 Esmail ...(Repairing)...Bo S N Co Ltd.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
13	Lindenhall s	Tulloch	Cardiff, Sept 30
	Harleston s.....	Gray	Juffa, Oct 25
	Lunga s.....	Cutcush	Karachi, Nov 12
	Blake s.....	Hill	Calcutta, Nov 2
	Beme s.....	Barrand	Rangoon, Oct 29
	Narbudda s.....	Cole	Calcutta, Oct 16
14	Dwarka s	Moxon	Broach, Nov 6
	Cleveland s	Dempwolf ...	N. York, Oct 16
	Germanic s.....	Barrow	Genoa, Oct 25

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Salsette s	Lewellin	Aden

The steamer D Balduino, Maganzini, for Genoa, &c, finished her portclearance on Saturday

The steamer Beme, for Rangoon, began to load on Saturday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer Somali, arrived at Mombasa from Bombay this morning.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Capri, from Hongkong left for Bombay on the 12th instant.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Dumbea, from Bombay arrived at Marseilles on Friday, the 12th instant at 1 p. m.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	From
5	Clan Macneil	Liverpool
7	Clan Macintosh	Galle
8	Palamcotta	Negapatam
9	Libenfels	Middlesbro
"	Pentakota	Rangoon
"	Belle of France	Calcutta
"	Norfolk	Calcutta

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 12TH NOV. 09.] [BOMBAY, 13TH NOV. 09.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols ...	82 11/16		3/16
3 do. Rentes ...	99		1/4
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98	3/8	
3½ do. Govt Securities...	82 15/16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	23 3/8	un	chgd
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 7/16	un	chgd
Silver in New York	50 3/4	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·22	un	chgd
do. do. do. Berlin...	20·47 1/2		1
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 1/4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	5	Since	21st Oct.
do Short London Bills	4 1/2	un	chgd
3 months' sight.			
do. Indian Bank Bills	4	un	chgd
6 months' sight...			
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 1/8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	4 5/8	un	chgd
do. 7-day Market Loans...	4 5/8	un	chgd
Bar Gold (per oz.).....	77/9	un	chgd

Amount paid into the Bank of England £350,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate), 1s. 3 15-16d. unchgd.
Bills on Bombay, Rs. 10,30,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.
Bills on Calcutta Rs. 10,00,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay £130,000
Gold to " £131,060
Silver to Calcutta ... ... £ 10,000
Gold to " ... ... £ 50,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots ... ... Dull.
Futures ... ... Steady.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Quiet but steady.
Total Sales 4,000
Called 1,000
Imports 23,000
Mid-Americlons ... ... 7·72—05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 11 3-4 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
7·49 —08	7·40 —09	7·51 —08	7·5 —09
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug
7·56 —08	7·58 —09	7·59 —08	7·58 —08	7·57 —07

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 62,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 89,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... ... 13,000 "
Do to Continent ... ... 45,000 "
Spot Cotton—14·75—20
Futures—Month of Dec. 14·34—15 } Declined owing to unfavorable cables and to southern selling of futures in the local market.
Do. do. March 14·67—15 }

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—14 3-8—1/8
Futures—Month of Dec. 14·33—15
Do. do. Mar. 14·33—11
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.
Cotton Stock in London 7,350
Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports 365,000 Bales.
Do. Exports to Great Britain 120,000 "
Do. do. to France and Continent 116,000 "
Do. do. to Japan 2,000 "
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports 915,000 "
Do. do. at Interior Ports 610,000 "

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

F. G. F. Tinnevelly—Liverpool—
C. I. F. sellers ... ... d. 3 15-32
Months—November-December.
Fair Red Coconada C. I. F.
London ... ... d. 5 11-32
Coconada Ginned—C. I. F.—
London ... ... d. 5 22-32

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C.I.F.,—39 3-4—Nov.-Dec.—London—Value.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Russa,—62½lbs.—31 3-4—Feb.-Mar. Sellers—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 44 3/8 Nov.-Dec.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore—41 3-4 Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp—Buyers.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416lbs., ex-ship—59—Nov.-Dec.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Linseed Argentine La Plata 47 3-4—Dec.-Jan.—Antwerp—Buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality),—8 3-8+1/8

SUGAR :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 15s.
Months of Shipment—Nov.-Dec.—Value.
Tone of Sugar.—Firm.

Rubber—
Para Rubber—2s. 4½d.—Value.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers ...	...	...	£69½
Yellow Metal ...	...	...	£6½
Bar Iron—Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B. Antwerp..	...	...	£ 4 18 9
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 X F. O. B. Liverpool...			£11 0 0
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India			£ 5 11 3

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [13TH NOV. 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
2 Boxes Sovs ...	1,50,000	Alexandria	Mercantile Bank.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 11th November, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	20	22,124
B, B. & C. I. Railway	37	43,076

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 5 per cent. from 21st Oct.
Bank of Bengal ... 5 per cent. " 13th Nov.
Bank of Bombay... 4 per cent. " 4th Nov.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. " 30th July.

News :—

The Bank of Bengal has to-day raised its official rate to 5 per cent. per annum. Their cash balance is advised as Rs. 64 lakhs down.

Exchanges :—

The market opened firmer to-day at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T. and 1s. 4 3-32d. for demand Bank bills. Buyers are not anxious to buy at these rates and busines is reported for December at 1s. 4 1-8d. T. T. In the morning most Banks quoted 1s. 4 3-8d. for 3 months' sight Credits but in one or two quarters it was possibe to sell bills for the mail at 1s. 4 11-32d. 3 months' sight and a moderate amount was placed. The rate however quickly went off and the quotation is now probably 1s. 4 3-31. 3 months' sight for ready and forward delivery. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

London ... 1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft ... 1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...1s. 4 11-32d. to 3-8d.
Do 6 months' sight ... 1s. 4 1-32 to 17-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France 159 3-4.
Do 3 months' sight—Marks 159 3-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight... 223
Yokohama—30 days' sight ... 151 1-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ... 170 1-2

Government Paper :—

This has again been a dull market. Quotations opened at 94 for cash and 93 13-16 for the settlement, but with the advance of the Bank of Bengal rate to 5 per cent. the market weakened and closes at 93 7-8 ready and 93 3-4 for the account. Not much business has been done, the tendency in the bazaar being generally for selling.

We quote :—

Cash ... ... Rs. 93-11
1st Settlement ... ... " 93-12

Bullion—

Bar Silver in London, on Friday, closed unchanged at 23 3 8 ready and 23 7-16 for delivery forward in two months. New York is steady at 50 3-4. Locally the market for ready bars is steady at 58 13-16 ex duty with business passing. Forward rates are also steady as under. Bar gold is unchanged.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Anglian Bar Gold	24	2	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	6
Sombay Bar Gold	24	6	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	6	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver on Duty—Ready	58	13	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	58	13	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	59	1	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

There has been little doing in our market during the Holidays but prices have had an easier tendency owing to the decline in the Home markets. To-day also there has been little business done in contracts, as reporters are not much inclined to operate. The market is also partially closed but probably a fair business will be put through to-night.

Ready cotton is quiet with only a small enquiry.

QUOTATIONS :	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	...302	Mar. 1910.
Good M. G. Broach ...	...280	Mar. 1910.
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Rampti	...252	Jan. 1910.
Fine M.G. Damanagnum-Pulgaon	258	" "
Fine M. G. Khanggaum-Akola	...248	" "
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	...248	" "
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	...240	" "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	...228	" "
Fine M. G. Khandeish	...228	" "
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...229	Jan. 1910.
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...231	Dec. 1909.
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...241	Nov. 1909.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	...210	Jan. 1910.
Good Westerns —	...270	Apl-May 1910.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	...232	" "

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ... ... Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 4,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ...33,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
7·46 —08	7·45 —08	7·43 —08	7·30 —08
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug
7·34 —01	7·55 —03	7·57 —01	7·55 —03	7·55 —02

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	6,798 bales.
Wheat	2,088 cwts.
Linseed	2,991 "
Rapeseed	1,033 "
Gingellyseed	11,073 "
Poppyseed...	88 "
Groundnuts	892 "
Castorseed	3,354 "
Bhe	977 "
Myrabollams	1,578 "
Cottonseed	23,239 "
Mowrassed...	2,705 "
Gram	1,985 "
Jowar	20 "
Maize	4,119 "

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.] [BOMBAY, Nov. 14.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	82 9/16		1/8
3 do. Rentes ...	99	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 1/2		1/2
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	82 7/8		1/16
Bar Silver in London ...	23 3/8	un	chgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	23 3/8	un	chgd
Do. in New York ...	50 3/4	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·23	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·48	1/2	
Do. do. do. New York	4·87 3/8	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate	5 o/o	since	21st ultimo.
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	4 1/2	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	4	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1/8	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	4 5/8	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	4 5/8	un	chgd
Bar Gold (per oz)	77/9	un	chgd

*Closing Tone of Silver :—Quiet.
Amount Paid into the Bank of England £900,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 15-16d. unchgd.
Bills on Madras, Rs. 3,00,000 at 1s. 4 2-32d.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ... ...Limited Demand, Easier.
Futures ... ... Easier.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Quiet.
Total Sales ... ... 4,000 bales. a
Imports ... ... 43,000 "
Mid-Americans ... ... 7·64—09
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 11 3-4 unchgd.
a 1,000 called.

Future Delivery Prices :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
7·41 —08	7·41 —08	7·43 —08	7·45 —08
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug
7·48 —08	7·50 —08	7·52 —07	7·50 —08	7·48 —09

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ...38,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ... ...11,000 "
Do. to Continent ... ...29,000 "
Spot Cotton—14·75 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Dec. 14·43+09 } Declined early owing to Commission houses liquidating and advanced later on bull support and short's covering.
Do. do. Mar. 14·79+13 }

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—14 3-8 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Dec. 14·36+12
Do. do. Mar. 14·38+12
Closing Tone of Futures—Steady.

	Bales.
Cotton Total Visible Supply	4,030,000
Cotton Total Visible Supply last Indian	85,000
" Quantity in Sight	4,830,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	38,000 Bales
"	Sold on Speculation	2,000 "
"	Sold for Exportation	1,000 "
"	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	33,000 "
"	Actual Exports	13,000 "
"	Week's Imports	110,000 "
"	Stock	755,000 "
Surat's	Week's Sales	300 "
"	Sold on Speculation	nil.
"	Sold for Exportation	nil.
"	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	200 "
"	Actual Exports	200 "
"	Week's Imports	nil.
"	Stocks	14,000 "
About	American	480,000 "
"	Indian	10,000 "

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi—40 1-4—Nov.-Dec.—London—Nominal.
Tone of Wheat.—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujrat, per 416lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 45 1/2 Nov.-Dec—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship—44 1-2 Nov.-Dec.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore—42 1-4—Nov.-Dec—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416lbs., ex-ship 59 3-4—Nov.-Dec.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Easier.
Linseed Argentine La Plata—47 3-4—Dec.-Jan. Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 8 3-8 unchgd.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber. 2s. 4d.—Value.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 9th Nov., 1909, as compared with the statement of 2nd Nov. 1909 :—

Liabilities.	Nov. 2. Rs.	a.	p.	Nov. 9. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,68,00,000	0	0	1,68,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,49,85,633	0	9	1,74,08,313	5	8
Other Deposits, &c	17,97,09,007	9	7	17,20,92,533	5	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	12,06,900	0	6	12,24,633	10	10
Sundries	15,33,389	7	1	12,79,223	8	11
Rs ..	23,30,33,930	1	11	22,88,64,703	15	0
Assets.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities other authorized Investments ...	2,88,83,624	0	0	3,05,40,666	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	70,72,765	0	0	70,87,011	0	0
Accounts of Credit on do ...	3,55,95,123	5	2	3,50,66,686	7	6
Bills discounted, &c	4,83,44,445	9	9	4,93,19,000	11	9
Balances with other Banks ...	2,77,13,517	9	7	2,83,73,037	4	9
Bullion	26,41,982	12	11	26,75,582	10	2
Dead Stock.....	3,830	12	0	3,820	12	0
Stamps	20,79,987	0	0	20,85,768	5	5
Sundries	13,468	0	11	12,778	3	11
	1,99,876	12	1	1,67,172	4	0
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	15,30,48,555	14	5	15,53,31,483	14	6
Cash, &c., at Branches ...	7,99,85,374	5	6	7,35,33,220	0	6
	23,30,33,930	1	11	22,88,64,703	15	0

Liabilities.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office ...	14,65,968	Increase.
Government Balance at Branches ...	10,16,712	do
Other Deposits ...	66,15,474	Decrease.
Post Bills...	17,733	Increase.
Assets.		
Bank's Investments ...	16,71,328	do
Loans ...	5,28,442	Decrease.
Accounts of Credit...	4,74,555	Increase.
Mercantile Bills ...	6,59,810	do
Cash at Head Office ...	59,12,165	Decrease.
Cash at Branches ...	5,32,989	do

Percentage 38·23.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—185 tons oil cake, The New Mofussil Co, 138 casks skins, Nizamudin and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Malwa s—40 cwts fishmaws, J. M. Rahimtoola ; 70 cwts cuttle fish M. J. Joomabhoy and Co ; 24 cwts condiments, Marwanji Poonjiaji and Sons ; 14 bales skins, R. M. Kooka ; 17 bales hides, P E Boyce and Sons ; 5 bales carpets, Latham and Co ; 19 cases opium, P and O Co ; 7,064 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 120 cwts deer horns, J. M. Rahimtoola ; 37 1-2 cwts fishmaws, M.J. Joomabhoy and Co ; 54 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co ; 87 cwts mother-of-pearl shell 19 cwts fishmaws, and 31 cwts aloves secotra, K.N. Miani and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—3,960 cwts poppyseed J Facheri.

FOR NEW YORK.

Malwa s—10 bundles moongmats, F. N. Bhungara; 63 cwts aloes socotra, K M Miani and Co.
Elysia s—215 casks skins Stein Forbes and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hopemount s—32 cwts cottonseed Sunday and Co ; 12,005 cwts cottonseed, Wazji Becher ; 4,002 cwts castorseed A Khimji ; 4,000 cwts wheat L Dreyfus and Co ; 327 cwts cottonseed, G Bhimjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Barbara s—227 cwts tin clipping Towner and Co ; 150 bales cottonfly C Peraj and Co ; 150 bales cotton-waste-and-fly, C Peraj and Co ; 4,000 cwts linseed Killick Nixon and Co.
Calcutta s—200 bales hemp T Purshotum and Co ; 4,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 400 bales cotton-waste-and-fly, C Peraj and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Trenegios s—2,994 cwts linseed, J Fachiri ; 3,001 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co.
Calcutta s—2,000 cwts linseed, 999 cwts teelseed, 1,000 cwts mowraseed, 800 cwts castorseed and 910 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Deo Balduino s—750 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Deo Balduino s—499 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—140 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 228 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 3 bales cotton, Glade and Co : 7 cwts guts, A D Meyer.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—500 bales twist G Ebrahim and Co.
Himalaya s—175 chests opium P and O Co.

FOR KOBE.

Yetorofu Maru s—300 bales cotton Dinshaw D Curranee and Co ; 300 bales cotton Glazebrook and Co ; 1,000 bales cotton The Japan Cotton T Co ; 500 bales cotton Ralli Bros.
Ischia s—700 bales cotton G Dossa and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Yetorofu Maru s—50 chests opium, The M B Kaisha; 5 chests opium Glazebrook and Co.
Yetorofu Maru s—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 100 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Yetorofu Maru s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 200 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chinkla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	10
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	9
Total.....	2	2	72
This day last year.....	1	2	175

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BUTLER—November 8, at Lahore, the wife of M. S. D. Butler, I.C.S., of a daughter.
CROSS—October 30, at Rangoon, the wife of Mr. J. Cremate Cross, of a daughter.
DURHAM—At Inseln, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Durham, (twin sons (one of whom died three hours after birth).
FINDLATER—November 3, at Murree, to W.A.V. Findlater, Esq., 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, and Mrs. Findlater, a son.
HANN—November 8, at Jutogh, the wife of Sub-Conductor F. Hann, S. and T. Corps, of a daughter.
SPENCER—November 9, at Tinnavelly Bridge, the wife of C. G. Spencer, I.C.S., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

KIDSON—BEALE BROWNE—October 27, at St. Mary's Church, Mandalay, by the Rev. R. S. Fyffe, M.A., Bishop-Designate of Rangoon, Norman Studdens Brownrigg Kidson to Mary, younger daughter of the late John Beale Browne, Esq., Salperton Park, Gloucestershire.
SPEARMAN—BOWYER-BOWER—October 25, at Rangoon Cathedral by the Rev. J. Collins, A. Y. Spearman, second son of Sir J. L. E. Spearman, Bart., of Guilane, N.B., to D.B. Bowyer-Bower, eldest daughter of T. Bowyer-Bower, Esq., of Ealing.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 6h. 46m.; Sun sets 6h. 1m.; High water 0-24m.; 0-17s.; Low water, 6-21m. 6-11s.
Government assembles in Bombay.
Arrival of His Highness the Nawab of Junagadh, Grant Road Station, in the morning.

Maxim : "Courtesy is an asset, although some men regard it as a surplus."—Philadelphia C. L. & P. C.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday November 16.—Opening of the New Novelty Theatre. Amateur Performance of "Lord and Lady Algy" in aid of the Lady Dufferin Fund. Bombay Millowners' Association Special General Meeting, 5-15 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 46m.; Sun sets, 6h. 1m.; High water, 1-0m, 0-42s; Low water, 6-56m., 6-42s.

Wednesday November 17.—H. E. The Viceroy's Arrival. Ordinary General Meeting of the New Pachora and the New Jaigaon Manufacturing Companies, 4-40 p.m. Amateur Performance of "Lord and Lady Algy" in aid of the Lady Dufferin Fund at the Novelty Theatre, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 47m.; Sun sets, 6h. 1m.; High water, 1-39m, 1-20s.; Low water, 7-32m. 7-14s.

Thursday, November 18.—H. E. the Viceroy in Bombay. Address from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Motor Drive round Mahim and Salsette. Presentation of Orders and Medals. State Banquet and Reception at Government House, 9-45 p.m. Municipal Standing Committee. Sun rises 6h. 47m. Sun sets 6h. 1m.; High water, 2-23m. 2-24s.; Low water, 8-12m. 7-30s.

Friday, November 19.—H. E the Viceroy in Bombay. Visits to Arab and Waler Stables, also to the Cama Hospital. Inspection of the Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation and of the New Docks, attends the Begum of Junagadh's Purdah Party. Visits the Ladies' Club Dinner with the Commodore. Sun rises, 6h. 48m.; Sun sets, 6h. 0m.; High water, 3-9m., 2-58s.; Low water, 9-10m., 8-38s.

Saturday, November 20.—H. E. the Viceroy in Bombay :—Address from the Corporation, Town Hall ; Departure for Bijapur, Victoria Terminus, 10 p.m. Fifth Criminal Sessions, High

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Bombay Gazette
SPECIAL CHRISTMAS NUMBER
To be issued in December.
Among the many features of this publication will be the following
ORIGINAL STORIES:
AFTER MANY YEARS,
By G. R. Sims.
THE GUEST AT THE INN,
By David Lyall.
MR. TOVEY'S CHRISTMAS EVE,
By Tom Gallon.
NORTH FOR CHRISTMAS,
By John Strange Winter.
CHRISTMAS IN MANY LANDS,
By William Le Queux.
THREE AND A CHRISTMAS TREE,
By Justin McCarthy.
ON EARTH PEACE,
By the Queen of Roumania.
COLONEL BAIGENT,
By Q.
THE WANDERER,
By Dorothea Deakin.
THE GREY LADY OF LAKESIDE,
By E. Everett Green.
The Number will contain many Illustrations and the following Special Attractions :—
Louis Wain's Cat Pictures.
Chuckles in Chalk by Percy French.
Christmas Conundrums,
Cookery and Dont's.
Edgar Lander's Humorous Sketches.
George Robey on Pantomimes.
New Puzzles.
N.B.—A number of pages will be reserved for advertisements. Applications for space should be sent early to the Manager,
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The Bombay Gazette.
MONDAY, NOV. 15, 1909.

SUFFRAGETTES AND MR. CHURCHILL.

THERE are few more amusingly suggestive situations than that offered by Mr. Winston Churchill lecturing the militant suffragettes for their resort to extreme measures and advising their adoption of "dignified tactics" as a more likely means to their end—the Parliamentary vote. Even in his peaceful office as President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Churchill has not often figured as the apostle of moderation and the upholder of Ministerial dignity. He may not throw stones or break windows, as do the suffragettes. He may not employ a dog-whip. But he says things that hit hard and hurt the moral feelings and nice susceptibilities of even his own political friends. To see him pose as a teacher of gentle manners to the militant ladies, must make the most sober of his many opponents indulge in ironical laughter. He delivered at Dundee a serious homily to nine suffragists deputed by the Women's Freedom League of that town to demand of him, as a Minister, a pledge that the enfranchisement of women should be put by the Government in the forefront at the next General Election. Mr. Churchill cheerfully admitted that he was still, as ever, in favour of giving the vote to women, but that much had changed since he had voted in this effect in Parliament seven years ago, and he was sure the change the years had wrought was not to the advantage of the cause. A substantial majority of a sober-minded community of forty millions has to be converted, he insists, and "millions of women" must be shown to desire the vote, before it can become a feasible measure. "The frenzy of a few is no substitute for the earnest conviction and wishes of millions," said Mr. Churchill, in offering his candid and truthful opinion to the deputation, that their cause was in a worse position than it was four years ago, that is, before violence had supplanted milder tactics. He had arrived at this conclusion after long experience of "militant tactics" pursued at three by-elections and at a great many speeches he delivered throughout the country.

Strange to say while he is convinced of the ultimate success of this movement, he holds that it is delayed by the "silly disorder and petty violence" indulged in for the last few years. The "honest unprejudiced view" of this candid friend is that no Government whatever would grant the vote in response to such action. The result of the increase in folly and in violence of the militant section is that neither of the great political parties—or any party—will, as far as he knows, place women's enfranchisement in their programme at the next election. This is the melancholy outcome of four years' "earnest, strenuous, passionate agitation." Large subscriptions flow in, Mr. Churchill is informed, to support the movement, but the suffragists "had started out to get votes, not money, and so far as votes and facts were concerned they were in a worse position than four years ago." This exordium was not likely to convert his hearers, for the admonisher confessed he did not feel sure that if the suffragists had pursued "dignified tactics" they would have made the question one of the cardinal issues at the next election. But they might have had a chance of it and would anyway have had powerful friends. He warned the deputation that the longer they went on breaking up public meetings and appealing to violence, the more disastrous it would be to their cause, and while they persevered on such a road, he certainly should not assist them. Mr. Churchill was probably not present at a meeting on the same day in London, where a young Suffragist lady laughed to scorn the idea of calling their methods violent, and averred they were "angelically mild." It was not to be expected that the reply of the President of the Board of Trade to the women's deputation could be allowed to pass unchallenged by the National Women's Social and Political Union. The redoubtable Miss Christabel Pankhurst protested next day in the *Times* against Mr. Churchill's violation, at Dundee, of the pledge he publicly gave at West Manchester in 1908, when he promised to support the movement and quoted what he then said, that the movement was no longer that "of a few extravagant and excitable people, but a movement that is gradually spreading to all classes of women, and that being so, it assumes the same character as franchise movements have previously assumed."

Of course, the fact that there was only an interval of eighteen months—not of four years—between Mr. Winston Churchill's two contradictory statements, was well rubbed in by Miss Christabel, and she reminded him that in 1908 he was fighting for his seat, and did not disdain trying to win over the determined suffragists who were ready to oppose his candidature if he had refused to support their cause. A wise soldier, said Miss Pankhurst, does not let the enemy advise him as to tactics, and militant suffragists are not to be turned aside by Mr. Churchill's advice or his denunciations from the use of militant methods. She and her party are determined to show that women without a vote are far more troublesome than women with a vote are likely to be. There is, thus, apparently no prospect of peace; the pestering of Cabinet Ministers will go on whenever and wherever they can be caught undisguised and unprotected. The police will be fully occupied during election time in warding off disturbance by the feminine element at meetings all over the country. The sinews of war for a very substantial campaign were cheerfully provided at the Albert Hall Indignation Meeting and will no doubt be applied in many ingenious ways to make the lives of Parliamentary candidates a burden to them unless they include Votes for Women in their platform addresses. But nothing can be more certain than that the latter-day militant tactics have not popularised the suffrage movement. It has won over many undiscerning admirers of pluck and determination, but it has alienated a far larger section of men and women, and the realisation of this fact has somewhat disheartened those who believed in the final success of a campaign on constitutional and persuasive lines. It is not likely that Mr. Winston Churchill took counsel with his leader before he undertook to speak plainly to a deputation of combative suffragists; but he is nothing if not bold and was not afraid to step in where the Prime Minister greatly feared to tread.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST WARSHIP.

GREAT Britain has added another formidable item to her armament, in the cruiser "Indefatigable" which was recently launched at Davenport by Lady Loreburn, the wife of the Lord Chancellor. She is the fourth of the "Invicible" class, and not only in every respect an advance on her three predecessors, but the largest warship which the world has ever seen. Britain, however much a parsimonious ministry may endeavour to curtail the rate of naval construction, still leads the way in the invention of improved fighting machines, and the "Indefatigable" shows an increase of 2,000 in tonnage, and a greater effective armament than the best of previous cruisers owned by any nation. There is no greatly marked advance in her main armaments, but she carries a considerably more powerful anti-torpedo equipment than her predecessors. Great secrecy has been maintained regarding the details of this ship, but according to the latest mail papers her demensions are approximately as follows :—length 690 feet, beam 80 feet displacement 19,000, and horse-power 45,000. She is thus 70 feet lo ger than the "Invincible," 1½ feet wider in beam, has 1,750 greater displacement and 4,000 more horse-power. Her mean draught is 27 feet compared with 26, her big guns 12 inch and eight in number, are 50 calibre instead of 45 and she carries a complement of 760 compared with 730. Her speed and coal capacity are given as the same. However though the nominal speed of the new cruiser is set down at twenty-five knots, the three Invincibles which went before her exceeded what was anticipated of them, and it will not be surprising if a rate of twenty-eight knots is reached. Her eight 12 in. guns, it is said, will be able to embrace a greater zone of fire than those of any which had gone before, and will be competent to discharge a collective broadside of something approaching seven thousand pounds of metal. The fire control system will, experts state, be carried to a further stage of perfection through the use of electricity to the fullest extent for power purposes. Britain has thus every reason to be proud of her new warship, the most formidable cruiser afloat. Only the voter must at the coming General Election see that a party is returned to power, which will have enough of them constructed.

TREASURE-HUNT IN JERUSALEM.

ONE of the most remarkable searches for hidden treasure, and of the many romantic quests, which have been undertaken in modern times, is now in progress amongst the most sacred spots in Jerusalem. Historians tell us that the ancient Kings of Judah took with them to their tombs all their worldly treasure, and the four Englishmen, who are in charge of the present enterprise, are searching for these in the neighbourhood of the site on Moriah, where the successive temples of Solomon, Zerubbabel and Herod. No doubt, the explorer can offer other reasons for mere treasure-hunting for their work, but at least the prospect of discovering a rich store of wealth and possibly even the sacred furniture of the ancient temples must be an alluring one. In the papers, which reached us by the last mail, we find an interesting description of the work. It has been undertaken, it appears; with the co-operation of the Turkish Government and the operations are subject to the constant inspection of two Turkish officials. Their site is on the slope above the Virgin's Fountain near the south end of Ophel the tongue of land, which extends south of Mount Moriah and the temple area and is thus in a locality which has figured prominently in Biblical history. Ophel is now regarded by the most able students of Jewish history as being the more probable site of the City of David, rather than the neighbouring hill, which tradition has designated as Zion. The explorers have recently been at work, upon an old shaft which communicates with the ancient canal, which brought the waters within the city wall, before Hezekiah diverted them to the other side of the hill. Their work is being pushed on as rapidly as possible, and it is hoped that valuable results, having important bearing on historical conclusions, may be achieved in the near future.

ELECTRICITY FROM PEAT.

GERMANY persists in efforts to turn to commercial account some of her many peat-moors. The great expense hitherto involved in the process, has seriously militated against success in condensing peat on a large enough scale to pay into more transportable fuel. Such an attempt was made in Ireland, where great tracts of bog offer abundant scope for scientific treatment. But the cost was found to be prohibitive. The German Department of Agriculture is now busy at the Aurich peat-moor in Friesland, not far from Wilhelmshaven. The scheme is two-fold, to drain and cultivate the moor, and to utilise the peat cut from the drainage canals, designed to connect the tract with the Ems-Jade Canal to the north of the moor. It was found that the first effort to drain the bog by steam dredgers caused so great a vibration that, landslips frequently impeded the work. Electricity has now replaced steam, all fear of earthslips is obviated, and there is every prospect of supplying electric power, not only to the working stations on the moor, where peat-presses are engaged, but, before many weeks, the whole of East Friesland will be supplied with electricity. So much peat was recovered in digging the canals that the sale of it would have injuriously affected the small private owners of moor, so the Agricultural Department decided to utilise the excess of pressed peat on their hands for this extension of electrical energy. The results promise to more than justify the erection of the enormous supplementary plant required. Thus the moor will not only be drained and brought under cultivation, but will give electric light and power to great centres of population and industry from what were its sodden and barren depths not so long ago. Science works wonders.

BOMB THROWN AT AHMEDABAD.

WHETHER the bomb-throwing incident at Ahmedabad may be regarded as an attempt on the life of the Viceroy is a point on which we would prefer, at present, not to express an opinion. Conflicting accounts reach us. One is singularly carefully detailed. The others are not. Two say the incident occurred after Lord Minto had left the scene. The official account, wired from Simla, is very different from that which comes from the Viceroy's Camp. That the possibility of something of the kind occurring was suspected is undeniable, for the protective arrangements made in connection with the present tour are wholly unprecedented. Officials, returned from Ahmedabad yesterday, described the bombs as Devali fire-works. Chemical analysis will demonstrate whether the bombs contained picric acid. But we have reason to believe that the Devali fire-works theory will prove to be correct.

THE Kitchener Memorial Fund now exceeds over fifty-seven thousand rupees.

AT the Diocesan Conference Brother Stokes of the Brotherhood of the Imitation of Jesus said that he and his brethren had found it possible to live the happiest and healthiest of lives in India on five rupees a month.

MR. ARCHIBALD who recently resigned the Principalship of the M. A. O. College, has left Aligarh for Dacca to begin work as Principal of the Government College there.

THE Khatri Conference will meet at Lahore on 25th and 26th December under the presidency of the Maharaja of Burdwan who has consented to preside. Rai Sahib Ramsaran Das is elected Chairman of the Reception Committee.

MR. S. EARDLEY WILMOT, C.I.E., until recently Inspector General of Forests in India, has, it appears, been asked by the Nepal Government to inspect the forests of Nepal. Mr. Eardley Wilmot who is at present in England has accepted the invitation.

THE HON'BLE SIR HARVEY ADAMSON is expected from leave on the 15th February and relieves Sir Herbert Risley who resigns the Indian Civil Service prior to joining the India Office. Sir Harold Stuart will then be formally confirmed as Home Secretary.

REPORTS from Kabul state that Muhamad Umar Jan, the Amir's step brother, who has been under a cloud since the discovery of the plot, is again gaining in favour and has lately been allowed to attend durbars and other public functions.

IT is said that an officer of the Indian Army is busily engaged in the construction of a flying machine at Roorkee. The name of the gentleman has not yet transpired, but it is believed to be Captain Benweu of the Scinde Horse.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE GREEK CRISIS.

Tsar in Italy.

RUSSIA AND THE FINNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, OCTOBER 30.

THE negotiations between the Greek Cabinet and the Officers' League were carried on uninterruptedly throughout Thursday, all Greece following with intense interest the reports which kept circulating about their progress. The officers, who are admittedly behaving with unexpected moderation, have displayed appreciation for those among their superiors who are really efficient, and also consideration for the Cabinet, which is placed in a difficult position. For example, they request the Government, when abolishing certain posts and removing officers of the higher grades, to make an exception in favour of Captain John Miaoulis, in view of the brilliant services which he has rendered to the nation.

The principal obstacle to the realisation of the officers' reasonable demands is the resistance offered by the Marine Minister, who is unwilling to remove from active service men who were his own schoolfellows. So deep-rooted was the Minister's reluctance to bring about the proposed changes that he preferred resignation, which he tendered to the Premier. The officers, however, displayed praiseworthy anxiety to spare the Cabinet unnecessary embarrassment. Several sections of the league met on Thursday in council to consider the situation, and they decided to request the Cabinet to solve the problem without a partial crisis, and to persuade the Marine Minister to keep his portfolio. Colonel Tsorbas conveyed this request to the Premier, and in all probability the Marine Minister will remain. There is good reason to believe that all his colleagues recognise the desirability of the reforms which the League has sketched out, and also appreciate the moderation with which they have been put forward. The methods employed are doubtless irregular, but so, too, is the whole situation, owing to the systematic abuse of constitutional forms persisted in for a whole generation by professional politicians.

The King is too keenly interested in the course of the negotiations to trust to telephonic communications. He went to Athens on Thursday and summoned the Marine Minister to the Palace at noon.

Having heard the Minister's version of the matter, and subsequently lunched, the Sovereign sent for the Premier at four, and questioned him closely about the course of the negotiations and the probable issue. The state of things at the present moment is this. The Marine Minister is willing to draft a bill lowering the age-limit, but the League considers this measure inadequate, because it will not affect all the inefficient officers of the higher grades. Something more is requisite. Accordingly the discussions now going on deal with two supplementary schemes, whose meshes will be small enough to catch all the obnoxious officers without exception. Of these, one provides for the abolition of several of the highest posts whose present occupants would then be placed on the retired list. The younger officers to evince their disinterestedness are willing that those posts should not be filled before five or even ten years. Asked by the Marine Minister how they would reconcile such a self-denying ordinance with the necessity of manning the new warships, they answered that the choice of candidates might in such a case be left to those foreign instructors whom the Government will invite to help reorganise the Greek navy. That scheme emanates from the naval officers, and has the warm support of the League. The second expedient consists of the creation of a council under the presidency of the Marine Minister, before which all naval officers without exception, from the grade of captain of frigate upwards, would be examined with a view to having their efficiency tested, and their present appointments confirmed, or withdrawn.

These are the schemes now under consideration The League has convened a general council of the army and naval officers, at which the final decision will probably be taken. The situation is not more irregular or precarious than it has been at any time since the officers violated constitutional forms, and risked their own lives in order to save the Hellenic realm and the Greek race.

PRINCES' DISMISSAL GAZETTED.

The Military League has on Tuesday scored a fresh victory over the Court, imposed its will upon the Cabinet, and displayed an uncompromising spirit which may well disquiet those whose expectations of a pacific ending to the revolution were based upon hopes of the officers' readiness to make large concessions. The matter in dispute was whether the decree accepting the resignation of the three Princes, Andrew, George, and Nicholas, should be published, as the King desired, before the bill excluding them from the army, or subsequently, as the officers wished. The Prime Minister, anxious to reconcile both parties, had requested the Court to withdraw the resignations altogether, whereupon he would endeavour to induce the League to consent to an amendment, authorising the Princes to remain in the army, but without commanding troops. The Crown was very reluctant to assent to this proposal, but before the negotiations ended a Democratic lawyer announced to the officers that the bill depriving the Royal Princes of their commissions in the army must be gazetted first, because it would otherwise be null and void. He presupposes that they are still officers on the day of its publication, and if this assumption proved incorrect the object of the bill would be frustrated.

Thereupon the Officers' League resolutely refused to allow priority of publication to the decree accepting the spontaneous resignation of the princes.

As soon as His Majesty became cognisant of these facts, he authorised the Premier to take both bills, which he ratified, and publish them in any order of succession he might deem necessary. The Premier then argued vigorously with the representatives of the League, in the hope of winning them over to his view, but they remained absolutely inflexible, and to-day the bill was gazetted excluding the Princes from the army. This unwelcome result, after a strenuous effort to attain its opposite, cannot but dishearten the Premier. M. Mavromichalis occupies an unenviable position in the centre of the contending groups, composed of partisans of the Crown, champions of decrepit party system, and the league of officers who fear lest their hard-won success should be marred by well-meant endeavours to effect of general reconciliation. Parliament also occasionally asserts with bated breath that it is not a free agent. On Monday evening, for example, after a lively discussion of the Government bills in the Chamber by the followers of M. Theotokis, this party leader exhorted his political friends to speak more dispassionately in future, because the uniform conclusion of all the debates is that objections must be swallowed and the measures voted. The Crown also has its own difficulties to contend with. For instance, a few days ago the Crown Prince was preparing to return to Greece to face the music and evoke enthusiasm in Corfu and other provincial cities, but the Court, perceiving that his hopes were based on a misapprehension of the state of public feeling, besought him to postpone his home-coming until a more propitious season. With the utmost reluctance Prince Constantine acquiesced, and it is now believed that he will remain abroad for a couple of months longer. From to-day he too and his son are excluded from the army.

THE TSAR IN ITALY.

On Monday morning, at half-past ten, all the journalists present at Racconigi were received by M. Isvolsky, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the Council-room of the Town Hall. The Italian Premier, Signor Giolitti, and the Foreign Secretary, Signor Tittoni, accompanied M. Isvolsky. M. Isvolsky expressed satisfaction at the fact that Russian and Italian public opinion agreed with the views of both Governments in feeling the importance of the intensified cordiality of the relations between Russia and Italy.

"His Majesty the Tsar," he proceeded, "has declared himself very satisfied with the reception he has had, and is quite sure that this meeting will have anvantageous results for the two nations, which feel united by ties of hearty friendship, and which have so many interests and aims in common. On my own account, I must say that I am very glad and honoured at being able to co-operate with my friend Signor Tittoni in the attainment of those ends. I have passed many happy years in this beautiful Italy at the beginning of my diplomatic career, and I am very fond of this magnificent country."

POLITICAL ASPECTS.

M. Isvolsky made some important statements on the political aspects of the visit. He laid stress on the political value of the toasts exchanged at the banquet repeating that between Italy and Russia there exist no point of divergence, their general policy being directed to the maintenance of the territorial "status quo" and the preservation of peace in Europe. Moreover the two nations intended to follow a Balkan policy directed to the development of the autonomy of the various States. A correspondent remarked at this point that in Germany and Austria as one could gather from the Press comments a very far-reaching political value was attributed to the Racconigi meeting. M. Isvolsky quickly replied that the more authoritative Austrian and German papers had expressed an altogether different opinion, and regarded the Racconigi meeting without any suspicion or diffidence. "But," observed an Italian journalist, "the route followed by the Imperial train to reach the Italian frontier is considered by the greater part of the Austrian and German Press as a fact of high and very clear signification."

ITALY'S POSITION.

"You must be persuaded," said Signor Tittoni, "that in the general interests of peace Russia would prefer an Italy tied to the Central Powers, rather than an isolated Italy. Italy allied to the Central Powers, is a connecting-link between Russia and those Powers. This results from the explicit words of the Russian Ministers and Diplomatic Agents. The case is altogether different if there is to be war. The French papers, which have given another interpretation of the Racconigi meeting, are completely mistaken."

Here the collective interview came to an end. Pending the issue of the official statement promised by Signor Tittoni, it is interesting to note that the toasts exchanged at the State banquet between the Tsar and King Victor are received in Italian political quarters and by the Press of every shade with unqualified satisfaction. All the papers are unanimous in pointing out two main assertions of the Imperial and Royal toasts. The first concerns the cordial relations existing and always improving between Italy and Russia, relations which are founded not on mere diplomatic opportunism but on a real convergence of interests, as both the Tsar and the King said in somewhat different words. The second assertion concerns the pacific spirit dominating the new Italo-Russian friendship with is openly declared to be directed to the preservation of peace. King Victor has added that this pacification is to be carried on in conjunction with the other Powers. This means that the Italo-Russian entente cannot be effective without serving as a link between the different forces which interpret their action in Europe.

IRRITATION IN AUSTRIA.

While the entire Austrian Press is endeavouring to represent the Racconigi interview as an event calculated to promote European peace, the chief clerical organ, "Vaterland," publishes a leading article which has caused the greatest sensation in all political circles. The "Vaterland" whose close relations to the Heir-presumptive are notorious, declares that it is "useless to play the hide and seek game" when the organs of Vienna Foreign Office represent the Tsar's visit to Racconigi as harmless, as this time M. Isvolsky with Italian aid has won the day. "The situation is such," says the paper, "that it must be treated without reserve. Signor Tittoni and M. Isvolsky have, with unmistakable intention stated that the Balkan question forms the most important substratum of the Racconigi conference, although Russia and Italy have nothing in common in connection with the Balkans, except their antagonism to Austria. When, therefore, the Tsar and the King of Italy proclaim before the entire world their oneness in Balkan interests it is in reality a war-cry against Austria. For the fulfilment of Italy's dreams she must realise unlimited mastery in the Adriatic. Italy's sphere of interest can, however only be increased at the cost of Austria, and therefore it is that she will now secure the aid of Russia. This in a nutshell is the signification of the conference." The greatest astonishment is, however, caused by the close of the article, which, without further preamble, declares: "We are within measurable distance of war." Whether war is meant against Italy by Austria or by Austria against Russia or against both is not specified.

SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.

Figures now available for the recent General Election for the Baden Diet show that the Socialists who polled 52,400 votes in 1905, increased their aggregate to 80,800, or by 70 per cent. All other parties, without exception, lost ground. The Centre dropped at least 15,000 votes, and the Liberal and Radical parties together something like 10,000. By-elections for the Prussian Diet have been held under somewhat peculiar circumstances in four of the Berlin divisions. Last year, for the first time in history, the Socialists, in spite of the three-class electoral system, which makes a citizen's voting power vary roughly in proportion to his wealth, succeeded in capturing seats in the Prussian Parliament. Their successes included four out of the twelve divisions of Berlin. Some curious Radical, however, discovered that certain irregularities had occurred in the issue of the lists of electors, for which, oddly enough, one of his party colleagues in the House had been responsible. The irregularities in question invalidated all the twelve elections in the capital, but the Radicals satisfied themselves with protesting against the four that had turned in favour of the Socialists, and said nothing about the remaining eight won by themselves. When writing the matter was raised in the Diet, the interval prescribed for objections had elapsed, and it was too late for the Socialists to retaliate. Allegations of "terrorism"—that is to say, bringing an influence to bear on electors, which is illegal when practised by the left side of the House, though systematically carried on with absolute impunity all over the country in the interest of the Government parties—were also raised against the Socialists. Almost without winking, the majority in the Chamber quashed everyone of the four elections. At that time it was thought that the Radicals would have a good chance of regaining all these vacant seats, but the finance reform has wrought a great change. Moreover, the peculiar tactics of the objectors so disgusted even their own supporters, that even the Radical papers advised their readers to vote "red." At the moment of the results to hand show that the Socialists are quite sure of victory in two divisions, and will probably win in the third, while the issue in the fourth is doubtful.

RUSSIA AND THE FINNS.

The semi official organ "Rossia" offers an authoritative explanation of the movement of Russian troops into Finland which, it says, is to be attributed to the behaviour of certain Finnish political circles and their supporters in the Finnish Press, whereby Russia is compelled to increase her forces in the Grand Duchy in time to prevent a repetition of what occurred in 1905, if the Finns should forget their loyalty and attempt to follow the advice of their journalists and politicians. The proclamation of military law is also a matter which rests with the Finns themselves in case they choose to organise railway, postal, and telegraph strikes and thus oblige Russia to resort to decisive measures to re-establish order and tranquillity. This ought to be a sufficient warning to the Finns that this time Russia is in earnest, having exhausted nearly every means of reconciliation and come to the end of her patience. The Emperor's manifesto disposing of the savings of the Finnish State fund as a contribution in lieu of military service has appeared and the Procurator of the Finnish Senate protests against its promulgation. At the same time the Finns require the newly-appointed Senators to take the Finnish oath, whereas they have already sworn allegiance to the Emperor as Russian officials, so that Russians maintain a fresh oath is necessary. In addition to the manifesto concerning the military contribution as the result of Finland's refusal to participate in Russian Imperialism, a blow has now been dealt her by the Russian Minister of Justice on account of the antediluvian system of Finnish legal procedure. To-day the Finnish Court in Viborg Province, which is soon to be annexed to Russia, opened its twenty-eight sitting to continue the investigation of the murder of M. Herzenstein, member of the first Duma, in the hope that its oft-repeated order for the appearance of Dr. Doubrovin, the reactionary president of the Union of the Russian people, would at last be obeyed. Instead of the appearance of Dr. Doubrovin, who has already declared his contempt for the Finnish law courts, a long letter from the Russian Minister of Justice to the Governor-General of the Finland was read severely criticising the Finnish judicature, and declaring that the summons of the Finnish Court had not even been delivered to Dr. Doubrovin by the Russian judicial authorities.

AT Durbar held recently in Faridkot State, the President of the Council announced the abolition of forced labour and of the Kazeva fee and the tax levied upon widow remarriages. He urged people to assist the State in stamping out plague and spoke strongly against female infanticide which was still practised in the State.

THE LORDS AND THE BUDGET.

CONFLICTING VIEWS.

The Liberals and Non-conformists.

THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

The Radicals profess indifference with regard to the terms of the House of Lords' resolution, and say that anyhow it will be a fight to a finish.

The *Economist* estimates the loss to the Exchequer from the rejection of the Budget at £37,500,000 to £51,000,000.

It is estimated that 100,000 meetings have been arranged up to the end of January.

Lord Swaythling, in an interview, said that the rejection would mean a loss and a seriously tight money-market and an enormous increase of imports. We had not sufficient gold to pay for a fraction of them.

Lord Brassey denies that he has revolted against the Budget which, he says, is non-socialistic. The administration of the Government has been most able and South Africa has been a supreme achievement.

Sir W. Perks, M.P., interviewed by the *Daily Mail*, reiterated that the Budget was socialistic. The Nonconformists had been treated most shamefully, and he was grateful to the Peers for overthrowing the Education Bill.

THE STORMS IN THE WEST INDIES.

Terriffic Rainfall.

ENORMOUS DAMAGE TO PLANTATIONS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

A telegram from Reuter's correspondent at Kingston, dated the 10th instant, just received, says that unprecedented floods and rains have been incessant since the 5th. The rain continues with an average fall of ten inches daily, and on one day thirteen inches fell.

Communication is interrupted and railway and other traffic disorganized by landslides and broken bridges. Three steamers and several sailing vessels have been wrecked by a hurricane.

H.M.S. "Scylla" rescued the American gunboat "Eagle" which smashed into a pier, by towing her out.

Many deaths by drowning are reported and an enormous damage has been done to plantations.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

Newfoundland, Hayti and San Domingo have been visited by hurricanes and floods and great damage has been done.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

New Hostel Opened.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

A Hostel for Indian students, called "Orient Lodge," has been opened near Regent's Park. With the object of affording young Indians an insight into English social life, arrangements have been made for week-end visits to certain country houses.

No propaganda will be carried on in connection with the hostel and political discussions will be discouraged. The household arrangements are thoroughly Indian, with a native cook and waiters.

A COMING CONTEST.

Triangular Fight at Portsmouth.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

The contest at Portsmouth will be a triangular one. The Liberal candidate is Mr Lambert, who was defeated in the bye-election in the Attercliffe Division in May last, the Conservative candidate is Mr. Falle and the Labour candidate, Mr. Sanders.

ITALY'S FOREIGN POLICY.

A General's Indiscretion.

LONDON, NOVEMBER. 13.

The Italian General, Asinari Dibernezzo, has been placed on the retired list on account of a speech delivered when presenting colours at Brescia. He pointed out that the hills of Solferino were soaked in the blood of the brave, while further off unredeemed lands were awaiting their action.

SHORT TIME IN THE COTTON TRADE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

The Spinners' Federation of Manchester has decided to continue working short time till the end of February.

GREAT BOXING CONTEST.

Big Purse Offered.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

A telegram from Sydney states that the Australian sportsman Mr. McIntosh has cabled to America, offering a purse of £15,000 for a fight between Johnson and Jeffries. The fight will probably take place in London.

BIG COTTON FIRE IN LANCASHIRE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

Damage amounting to £25,000 has been done by fire at a cotton mill at Preston.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

Desire for Peace and Amity.

SPEECH BY THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

The German Ambassador, Count Metternich, speaking before the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, said that on behalf of Germany, he grasped the hand of friendship extended by the great emporium. He was confident that both nations desired to live in amity and peace and he dwelt on the peaceful tendencies of the business world on which politics were more and more dependent.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 14.

German official press expresses gratification at the spirit displayed by the British press in discussing the Anglo-German relations and says that Mr. Asquith's and Herr Dernburg's speeches may lead to happy results. It expresses a hope for better understanding.

THE STRIKES IN AUSTRALIA.

Situation Growing Worse.

RETALIATION BY CAPITALISTS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

Sydney telegrams report that other strikes are threatened in sympathy with the miners. The effect of the situation on business was demonstrated in a striking manner to-day, the skin-buyers refusing, owing to the threatened strike of storemen, to bid at to-day's sales, at which 80,000 hides were offered.

Shippers are hastening to despatch ships, as the waterside workers propose to strike on Tuesday.

The Post Office is offering sixty shillings per ton for coal, and refrigerating works have given notice to their clients to prepare to remove their goods.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

Sydney telegrams state that the last hope of settlement of the strike is to-day, when the strikers will consider the replies of the proprietors, but it is expected that the attitude of the strikers will be unchanged.

LATER.

A telegram from Sydney states that the Conference of Unions to-day considered the decision of the proprietors for several hours. At the conclusion the delegates refused information.

THE STEINHEIL TRIAL.

Riot in Court.

LONDON, NOVEMBER. 13.

The Steinheil trial yesterday closed in a riot. The counsel for the defence, at the end of the Public Prosecutor's speech, dramatically demanded the name of the accomplice mentioned by the Prosecutor. The latter declined to give it and barristers, jury and public sprang up cheering the defence.

The Court was cleared by troops and the case was adjourned. Madame Steinheil is deluged by offers of marriage.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 14.

A telegram received from Paris states that Madame Steinheil has been acquitted.

LATER.

The verdict in the Steinheil trial was received with frantic cheering. Madame Steinheil fainted. The jury deliberated for three and a half hours and consulted the Judge three times.

THE NEW YORK HORSE SHOW.

British Successes.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

Major Beresford and Lieutenants Yorke and Sabag Montefiore have won the three leading prizes at the New York Horse Show. This is the first time that British officers have competed in the United States.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

At the New York Horse Show, Lieutenant Montefiore, while performing impromptu jumping, fell and broke his right leg.

LORD KITCHENER IN JAPAN.

Honour Conferred by the Mikado.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

Telegrams from Tokio state that Lord Kitchener has received the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun and has been entertained in a grand manner. He will leave for Kobe on the 16th instant and will sail on the 19th.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

End of Mr. Ghandi's Mission.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

A meeting to bid farewell to Mr. Ghandhi was held to-day. There was a small attendance and considerable differences of opinion were expressed as to the future plans.

Sir Raymond West and Sir Frederic Lely urged patience, pointing to the success of other peoples' quiet perseverance.

Similar speeches were delivered by others present. There were some cries of dissent The meeting passed a resolution, encouraging Mr. Gandhi to continue by peaceful methods.

BABU BRIJBASILAL, Assistant Inspector, has been appointed Inspector of Schools for Kumaon and Inspector of European Schools in the United Province vice Mr. Murray gone on leave.

ASSAULT ON MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

Violent Attack by a Suffragette.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

A Suffragette attacked Mr. Winston Churchill on Bristol station to-day, slashing his face with a dogwhip. Mr. Churchill grappled with the woman, and before the Police could intervene, a dangerous struggle occurred a few inches from the edge of the platform. Mr. Churchill finally wrested the whip from his assailant and gave it to his wife as a trophy. The Suffragette was arrested.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 14.

Speaking at Colston Day banquet at Bristol last night, Mr. Churchill said that the House of Lords on 25th November would pitch into the gutter millions of revenue. The Treasury calculated that resultant deficit would be fifty millions. The Liberals were faced with tragic issues. They were confident of brilliant victory. They scorned to cling to office, but they would strike with all their strength, not fearing English people. Nothing would now avert the struggle with the Lords which had been delayed for seventy-five years,

A suffragette broke a window with a stone during the speech.

Lord Charles Beresford detailed deficiencies of the navy which was not ready for war.

FIRE IN A COLLIERY MINE.

Four Hundred Men Killed.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 14.

Telegrams from Spring Valley, Illinois, state that 400 miners have been killed by fire in a colliery at Cherry. Hope of rescue has been abandoned. An explosion followed setting fire to bundles of hay. Thirty men escaped. Entrance to the mine is sealed by the flames which are now being checked. It is known that 200 men retreated to the furthermost workings, but their position is regarded as helpless.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

The death is announced of Baron Dhanis the explorer.

SEDITION IN NATIVE STATES

Warning to Jogis.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 13.

His Highness the Nawab of Jaora, (Central India, has issued a proclamation to all his subjects which runs as follows:—"Recently, in some parts of the Indian Empire, a few misguided youths who are hostile to their faith and to their country, have committed dishonourable and violent acts which had to a certain extent temporarily disturbed the local peace and drawn the attention of Government as also of all well-wishers to the urgent need for the maintenance of law and order. It has been found that these unruly men are still at work visiting different places in the country and also Jogis outwardly preaching religious dogmas and tenets, but in reality inciting the ignorant and simple-minded public against the British Government, creating in them a feeling of discontentment and disloyalty which leads to dreadful crimes, I, therefore strongly impress on all my subjects that they should carefully watch the so-called religious lecturers, if they enter Jaora territory, shun their company, if they smell the scent of politics in their preachings immediately report the matter to the officials. The State shall take notice of the arrivals of all sedition-mongers who may appear in any garb and if found guilty of sedition by word, deed or otherwise, shall prosecute them and try them criminally."

THE COUNCILS REFORM ACT.

Details to be Published to-day.

LOCAL CONDIDATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 14.

Details of the Reform Act will be published to-morrow morning and the Act comes into force immediately by publication in the *Gazette of India*. It is understood that balloting will be done on the English lines and adequate provisions have been made for dealing with corrupt practices at elections which have been largely borrowed from the Bombay Municipal Act.

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 13.

The Talukdars are busy with the election contests. The Maharaja Sir Bhagwatiprasad of Bulrampur seeks to enter the Provincial Council, Raja Pertab Bahadur Singh, the Imperial on behalf of the Talukdars. Rajah Rampal Singh and Raja Sir Tasadduqrasool want to be returned from the Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions respectively and Raja Sir Alimohamed Khan intends to become the Mahomedan representative in the Imperial Council.

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 13.

The Rajah of Dharakote in the Ganjam District is offering himself for election to the Legislative Council in the Zemindary interests of the Northern group of Districts. Mr. K. Perrazu of the Cocanada District Board and Municipal Member, formerly Municipal Chairman for several years and Legislative Council Member for two years is also a candidate for election in the interests of the Board and Landholders in this section. Mr. N. Subba Rao of Mangalore seeks election by the West Coast Districts. Mr. N. Krishnasawamy Iyengar, B.A., B.L., of the Tanjore Bar, Municipal Chairman, Kumbakonam and District Board Member, Tanjore, is offering himself as a candidate for election by the South Arcot, Tanjore and Trichinopoly Districts.

A MOVEMENT has been started to commemorate the memory of late Mobei Samiulla Beg, C.M.G., to whose exertions in its early stages Aligarh College owes its success. Out of Rs. 25,000 required Rs. 5,000 have already been subscribed.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Startling Incident at Ahmedabad.

FINAL CEREMONIES AT BHOPAL.

ARRIVAL IN BARODA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOPAL, NOVEMBER 13.

Punctually at 8 a. m. the Viceroy, escorted by a troop of Her Highness' Body-Guard, rode into the parade ground where the Bhopal State Troops were paraded for inspection under the Command of Colonel Obeidullah Khan, A.-D.-C. After greeting the Begum, Lord Minto rode down the line and then took up his position at the saluting base. His Excellency was attended by Major-General Drummond, Colonel Grimston, Captain Pitcher and his personal Staff. After all the troops had marched past the Victoria Lancers and the Body-Guard galloped past in splendid order beautifully mounted on Arabs. The effect was magnificent and all the spectators rose from their seats and applauded loudly, and Her Highness, to whose military ardour the Viceroy had paid a tribute at the State Banquet, was visibly moved. At the conclusion of the parade, the Viceroy addressed Colonel Obeidullah Khan and his officers, complimenting them on the dash that they had shown and on the splendid mounting and horse-mastership of the Corps. He then rode to the shamiana where Her Highness advanced to receive him and congratulated her on the success of the parade and the admirable turn-out of her troops under her son's leadership. The party then proceeded to the site of the Minto Hall, where the Begum read a cordial address in which the personal note was predominant. His Excellency having replied, he declared the foundation stone to be well and truly laid. A large company witnessed the ceremony, including Lieutenant-General De Voeux, Colonel Dag, Colonel Grant and the Resident and Mrs. Bayley.

Later in the morning Lady Minto and a small party proceeded to Sanchi and examined the interesting Buddhist ruins with the assistance of Captain Luard, the author of the Central India "Gazetteer" and Mr. Douglas Staight who has so ably managed the Railway Police arrangements of the tour in these parts. In the afternoon Their Excellencies were entertained at the Ahmedabad Palace by Her Highness. The garden party was a brilliant scene, no effort having been spared to decorate the grounds. Photographs were taken and Her Highness then challenged Lady Minto to a shooting competition on her private range. A keen competition resulted in a victory for Lady Minto, while Lady Eileen also made excellent practice. Garlands were then distributed by the Begum and the Heir-Apparent, Nawab Nasrulla Khan, and the Begum escorted the Viceroy to the station. As the train steamed out of the station, Lord Minto called for three cheers for Her Highness which were responded to more than heartily. The personal charm of the Begum, her lavish hospitality and the abundant proofs of friendship which she and her sons had shown to all, made the Viceregal visit to Bhopal not only a splendid scenic effect but an abiding remembrance of cordial relations and harmony of feeling. The visit to Bhopal has been something more than a success, and will not soon be forgotten by those who were privileged to witness it. Her Highness was indefatigable in her endeavour to make her guests happy and she was ably assisted by Major and Mrs. Bailey. When His Excellency gave the signal to start to Mr. Muirhead, the able and popular General Traffic Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway, there was a genuine and general feeling that the visit has indeed been happy which took away such pleasant memories and left so many regrets behind. Owing to a mishap to his propeller, Captain Pitcher of the C. I. H., was unable to give a demonstration of aviation, otherwise Bhopal would have had the distinguished position of introducing the new science into India.

VISIT TO AHMEDABAD.

ADDRESS FROM BOMBAY MAHOMEDANS.

A BOMB INCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, AHMEDADAD, Nov. 13.

On arrival this morning here the Viceroy was welcomed by Mr. Barrow, Commissioner, Northern Division; Mr. Sladen; the Chief of Patpi; the President, Ahmedabad Municipality; the President, Millowners' Association; Mr. Fardunji Cawasji Taraporawala, C. I. E.; Mr. Chinbhai Madhavlal, C. I. E. and many others. The representatives of the Bombay Presidency Moslem League then presented the following address:—

"May it please Your Excellency,—We the representatives of the Bombay Presidency Moslem League, in the name of our co-religionists, beg to welcome your Lordship to this Presidency and to express our gratitude for the sympathetic interest which your Lordship has ever taken in us. The Bombay Presidency Moslem League is more concerned with the India of the present and the future than with the India of the past, but we feel that your Lordship has made a felicitous choice in receiving our respectful greeting at this place. Not only may Ahmedabad be considered as the northern gateway of the Bombay Presidency, but it is also a city whose name has been made famous by the Musalman Kings of Gujarat, and a city of which the walls were traced by Moslems as famous as Ahmed Shah and Mahmud Shah Begada, is a fitting place wherein to offer a Mahomedan welcome to the representative of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor. But it is not only the past glories of Islam that your Excellency will see at Ahmedabad and further south at Bijapur. Here, and in the capital of the Presidency, your Excellency will not fail to observe that influenced by the spirit of modern civilization and happy in the peace and security of the British Rule, Mahomedans are actively engaged in industrial enterprise and it is our boast that on the roll of the Indian captains of industry some of the distinguished members of this League occupy no mean position.

"Your Lordship has given many signs that the loyalty of the Mahomedans of India to the British Raj is duly appreciated, and we in Bombay rejoice at this for though less numerous in proportion than our fellow Moslems in Northern India, we yield to none in our loyalty to our Emperor and his Government. One of the main objects of this Society is to promote feelings of loyalty towards the British Rule and to make that Rule strong in its hold upon the minds, the affections and the imaginations of the people of India. This object, as was pointed out to us by our distinguished Governor last year, involves a necessary corollary, viz, to endeavour to counteract all attempts to excite unreasoning animosity against the English Raj and it is a constant aim of this League faithfully to discharge this part of its obligation. The wise statesmanship which your Lordship has displayed in times of peculiar difficulty and stress has become proverbial and it would not be seemly for us to mention it once again except that we are compelled to congratulate your Lordship on bringing the ship of State safely through many storms. Now as we fast approach a new era, we tender our heartfelt thanks to the pilot who has guided us with such admirable skill and who has granted us those rights which three years ago were promised to our national deputation, which had its origin in this Presidency. This sympathy for Islam we expected indeed from a Viceroy whose distinguished family has ever been kindly disposed to one of our faith and from one whose sword was ready a generation or more ago to be drawn in defence of a Mahomedan nation. Both inclination and traditions have made your Lordship our friend, and it is our hope that the feelings we entertain towards Your Lordship may be appreciated as a possession of some value. In particular are we mindful of the fact that by the abolition of quarantine upon pilgrims in Bombay, your Lordship has done much to lighten the task of those who go as the guests of God on the sacred pilgrimage to the Hedjaz, and for thus assisting Mahomedans in the discharge of their religious duties, the name and memory of your Lordship will for ever be preserved by all true Mahomedans.

"We beg also, my Lord, that we may offer to the Countess of Minto a most sincere welcome. Her interest in the women of India shows that she is worthy of the greatest honour and respect, and the esteem with which Her Ladyship is regarded in the Zenana, where her good name is honoured, is equalled only by the respect with which we venture to greet her on this happy occasion in the life of the Bombay Presidency Moslem League. We beg to subscribe ourselves as your Excellency's most obedient and humble servants."

In reply His Excellency said:—

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

"Gentlemen,—I am very glad to have this opportunity of receiving the representatives of the Bombay Presidency Moslem League, and I thank you for the sincerity of your welcome to myself and for your expressions of devoted loyalty to the King-Emperor.

"You tell me that your League is more concerned with the India of the present day and its future than with traditions of the past, and I am well aware that you have recognised the changing spirit of the times and the competition that every community must nowadays be prepared to face in the protection of its own interests. It was my good fortune three years ago to hear the views of your recognised leaders as to the lines upon which they considered they should share in the political history of India and whilst very readily accepting the principle of those views as I told you at the time, I have hoped that they would not debar you from that open rivalry in everyday public life upon the success in which the general influence of your representatives must in the future largely depend.

"I am glad, too, if during my period of office in India I have been able to do something to lessen the hardships of your co-religionists on their sacred pilgrimage to the Hedjaz by the abolition of the quarantine at Bombay. The recollection of my service long ago with Mahomedan troops is all the pleasanter, that I feel I may have been able to do something in the interest of old friends.

"You have met me to-day as you have told me, gentlemen, at the northern gateway of the Bombay Presidency, and absorbed as we all must be with the practical problems of the present and future, it is impossible to forget the romance of old days. I am glad that your welcome has been extended to me in this ancient city, the greatest city in Western India long before Bombay had risen to fame, a city founded by a Mahomedan King 500 years ago, and still full of the architectural remains of the old glories of the Moslem Empire. My visit to Ahmedabad is, as you know necessarily a hurried one, nevertheless I look forward not only to seeing its historical relics but the results of the energy of its modern population and the evidences of its ever-increasing prosperity.

"I thank you on behalf of Lady Minto for the kind words you have addressed to her and for the warmth of your reception to us on the threshold of your Presidency.

Their Excellencies, accompanied by Mr. Cousens, the Archæological Expert of the Bombay Government, then drove round the city of Ahmedabad inspecting the many mosques and other sites of interest for which this ancient city is so famous and subsequently left for Baroda.

SUPPOSED ATTEMPT ON THE VICEROY.

Bomb Thrown at Ahmedabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, AHMEDADAD, Nov. 14.

While the Viceroy and Lady Minto were driving from the station at Ahmedabad to Rani Sipri's tomb, two missles were hurled at the carriage by one of the dense crowd who lined the streets. A Sergeant of the Inniskilling Dragoons who was riding on the left of the carriage cleverly knocked the first aside with his sword; the second hit the Viceroy's Jamadar, who was holding an umbrella over Lady Minto, on his wrist and fell to the ground. Their Excellencies were quite unmoved and drove on to the tomb as if nothing had happened.

They completed the programme at Ahmedabad and afterwards entertained the local officials at Luncheon on their train.

LATER.

A report was then received that a passer-by had subsequently picked up one of the missles which exploded and caused him serious injuries. The police are making enquiries, but the result of their investigations is not yet known.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 14.

A bomb exploded at Saran Gate, Ahmedabad, after the Viceroy had left for the Mosque. The man who appears to have thrown it was picked up insensible with his hand injured. Another bomb unexploded was found beside him. The bomb were of the cocoanut type and appear to have contained picric acid.

At Sarat Gate, after the Viceroy had left for the Rani Sipri Mosque, a cocoanut bomb exploded. The man who appears to have thrown it was picked up insensible with his hand injured. Fragments of the bomb on being placed in water gave a yellow stain.

LATER.

The Devali festival of last Friday is a time at which bombs of fireworks type are largely used by the Hindu community. It is not out of the way therefore to suppose that the one which so nearly struck the Viceroy at Ahmedabo was one of this character. Exploding in a man's hand it would be quite capable of doing the injury described. The yellow stain is compatible with the the use of chlorate of sulphur, a common ingredient of fireworks.

The following account of the attempt upon the Viceroy at Ahmedabad is by one who witnessed it:—

While the Viceroy and Lady Minto were driving from the Station at Ahmedabad to Rani Sipri's tomb, two missiles were hurled at the carriage by one of the dense crowd who lined the street. The Sergeant of the Inniskilling Dragoons, who was riding on the left of the carriage, cleverly knocked the first aside with his sword; the second hit the Viceroy's Jamadar, who was holding an umbrella over Lady Minto, on his wrist and it fell to the ground. Their Excellencies were quite unmoved and drove on to the tomb as if nothing had happened. They completed the programme at Ahmedabad and afterwards entertained the local officials at luncheon on their train. A report was then received that a passer-by had subsequently picked up one of the missiles which exploded and caused him serious injuries. The police are making enquiries, but the result of their investigations is not yet known.

ARRIVAL AT BARODA.

VICEROY'S CAMP, NOVEMBER 13.

When Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Minto reached Baroda, they were received by the Gaekwar and drove to Makarpara palace escorted by the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons and a Battery of a Horse Artillery. Dense crowds lined the streets during the procession through the city and as His Excellency and the Gaekwar passed, there were cordial demonstrations on all sides. The Inniskilling Dragoons and the Horse Artillery excited general admiration, no such scene having been witnessed for many years in Baroda.

The smartness of the Guard of Honour formed by the East Surrey Regiment at the Makarpara Palace could not have been surpassed.

After taking leave of the Viceroy H. H. the Gaekwar proceeded to his City palace with the usual honours.

A quiet day was spent at the Makarpura Palace where Their Excellencies are being entertained by the Gaekwar with lavish hospitality. In the early morning, the Viceroy motored out to Shri Sayaji Sarovar, the splendid reservoir made by His Highness for the water supply of Baroda. In the afternoon the Gaekwar and the Maharani had private interviews with Lord and Lady Minto respectively. Lady Minto then motored through the city and the public gardens and H. E. the Viceroy went out for a walk.

Baroda is now looking its best. The air in the morning and the evening is soft and cool. The rich verdure at once catches the eye of the visitor coming down from the North. Nothing could exceed the beauty of the grounds at the Makarpura Palace, one of the best bits of landscape gardening in India. Clamps of bamboo, graceful palms and many coloured plants rise out of the trim lawns, and the dark green of the background is relieved by careless masses of 'beargainvilla' and other bright and ranging creepers.

THE MADRAS PROGRAMME.

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 13.

Lord and Lady Minto arrive in Madras on the 9th December being received in public reception at the Banqueting Hall at 10-30 a. m. His Excellency receives addresses from the Madras Mahajana Sabha, the Anglo-Indian Association, the Anjuman, the Madras Muslim League, the Madras Chamber of Commerce, the Madras Landholders' Association, the Catholic Indian Association of Southern India and the Indian Christian Association. At 4-30 Lord Minto visits Fort St. George and the Harbour and drives through Georgetown and the Peoples' Park. There will be a State Reception at the Banqueting Hall at 8-45 p. m. On the 10th December the presentation of colours to the 2nd Dorsetshire Regiment, at Government House. Her Excellency visits the Gosha Hospital and General Hospital. Her Excellency visits the Victoria Technical Institute and His Excellency returns the visits. The day closes with a banquet at the Banquetting Hall.

On the 11th December His Excellency lays the foundation stone of the New Corporation Buildings and receives the Municipal address. Her Excellency receives Indian ladies. Their Excellencies attend an entertainment at the Cosmopolitan Club, Mount Road, and at 6 p. m. Their Excellencies leave for Guindy on the 13th December. The Rajah of Vizianagram, the Maharajah of Jeypur, the Rajah Venkatagiri, the Maharajah of Bobbili, the Rajah Kurupam, the Rajah of Kollengode and the Prince of Arcot representatives of the landed aristocracy in the Presidency, will be accorded private interviews with the Viceroy at Madras.

ALIGARH COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, NOVEMBER 14.

His Highness Mir of Khairpur, Sindh, accompanied by the Heir-apparent, the Prime Minister and Sardars, arrived at Aligarh on Saturday morning and was received at the station by the Honorary Secretary the Trustees, the Principal-in-charge, Raisee, and other gentlemen. He drove to the College and inspected the Minto Circle, other boarding houses, the Laboratory where experiments were shown by Professor Duncliff and then to the library where refreshments were served. The Heir-apparent replied to the Trustees' address in the Strachey Hall and at its close the Hon'ble Sheikh Sadiq Ali, the Prime Minister, announced a permanent monthly grant to the College of Rs. 500.

Nawab Vizar-ul-Mulk asked the permission to found a Chair called the "Meer Imambux Chair" after His Highness, which His Highness granted. His Highness also Rs. 1,000 in cash to the College Riding School and another Rs. 1,000 for a tea party to students, besides Rs. 500 to the various clubs and societies were given by His Highness.

Three cheers to the King-Emperor and His Highness closed the meeting and His Highness left by a special train towards Agra at 2-30 in the afternoon.

CRICKET IN PATIALA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 13.

Tarrant, the professional cricketer who was at the top of his form this year, heading the batting and bowling averages for Middlesex, has arrived in Patiala, to coach the Maharaja's cricket team. This is his second season in Patiala and the eleven is said to have improved a great deal under his training. His Highness the Maharaja is already an excellent bat.

ACTIVE steps are being taken to put up telephone wire between Kabul and Jellalabad and it is expected that the telephone will be in complete working order before the arrival of the Amir at Jellalabad in December.

IT is reported that notorious Afghan smuggler, Mahomed Khan, is negotiating with the leading Khans and Maliks of Bijaur and Swat to secure fresh market for muggled rifles in those parts of the country.

AMERICAN TOURISTS IN BOMBAY.

The Biggest Boat through the Canal.

A TOUR ROUND THE WORLD.

THE biggest ship which has ever passed through the Suez Canal and therefore the biggest ship has ever entered Bombay harbour arrived here on Sunday morning and dropped anchor about ten o'clock. She was the Bombay-American liner "Cleveland" and carried 643 American tourists, who are making an "around the world tour" under the guidance of Clark's agency of New York.

The "Cleveland" which is lying off Middle Ground Island has a registered gross tonnage of 15,000 and is therefore about 7,000 tons heavier than any boat, which has previously been put into the harbour. She has a length of 608 feet, and a beam of 65 feet and her height from the water line to the upper deck is 55 feet. She is built of steel, provided with five decks, and a double bottom, extending the entire length of the ship, divided into numerous water-tight compartments. She is equipped with twin-screws, and power is supplied by two sets of quadruple expansion engines, giving the vessel a speed of about 16 knots. For the safety of the vessel and its passengers, all the latest appliances have been provided; an automatic hydraulic system for closing the water-tight doors separating the eleven water-tight compartments into which the hull is subdivided; automatic fire extinguishers, inter-communicating telephones, submarine signal system and wireless telehraphy. By means of the latter, she got into communication with the installation in Back Bay on Friday night, when she was some 400 miles from shore.

She has passenger accommodation of the best and most up-to-date description, situated amidship and extending over all the five decks, namely the main, saloon, awning, upper and promenade decks. These are connected by a grand and smaller companion way, and an electric lift. The dining-room extends over the full width of the ship, and has been most handsomely and comfortably furnished. Passengers also have the use of a big lounge on the promenade deck, a music and ladies' room, library and smoking room, while a gymnasium, electric light baths, photographer's dark-room, book-stall and information bureau, are also provided. Numerous entertainments have been provided for the passengers. They have a camera club, a traveller's club for discussion upon the places visited, a musical club which arranges entertainments, lectures on places, at which the steamer calls and other usual shipboard amusements.

The party left New York on Oct. 24th last, and before reaching Bombay called at Madera, Gibraltar, Naples, Port Said with a three days-visit, to Cairo and Suez. At Bombay, the tourists were landed in launches, the first party reaching Ballard Pier at 11-30. The majority of them put up at the Taj Mahal Hotel where special arrangements had been made for their reception. The winter garden, the moorish room, the reading-room, card-rooms and verandahs had been converted into dining-rooms and the visitors had prepared for their special menus and wine lists to suit their tastes. Altogether the Taj provided dining accommodation on Sunday for nearly 1,000 people. Other hotels which accommodated some of the party, were Watson's Esplanade, the Great Western and the Apollo.

Two hundred of the tourists left Bombay yesterday evening on a trip to Agra and are due to return on the 18th instant. On that day 125 others will start by special train on a tour across Northern India to Calcutta, and between now and the 19th, 18 more in five different parties will leave on a similar trip. The remainder will leave Bombay on the 19th for Colombo and Kandy and the steamer will reach Calcutta on November 27. Subsequently, the party will visit Rangoon, Singapore, Java, Borneo, Hongkong and China, Japan, Honolulu and San Francisco. San Francisco is expected to be reached on January 31st, and the party will leave on February 5, on a five days' overland journey to New York. Thus they should reach home on February 10, after having travelled 23,094 miles in the "Cleveland" and over 4,000 miles by rail and river steamers.

The party includes several well-known Americans such as Mr. F. B. Squire, Vice-President of the Standard Oil Co., and Mrs. Squire, Ex-Senators Benjamin Lafevre, and Richard S. Norval, General V. Lewis Clark (U. S. Army), Mr Douglas M. Wylie, President of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, M. Pierre Mali, Consul-General for Belgium in New York, and Mrs. E. V. Price, the wife of a multi-millionaire, who owns what is reported to be the biggest dry goods store in the world.

SPECIAL RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS.

To accommodate the tourists the Administration of the G. I. P. Railway have provided two special trains wholly composed of vestibules, sleeping cars and restaurants. These trains form two complete travelling hotels and are equipped with everything which can contribute to the comfort of the occupants.

Train No. 1, which left the Victoria Terminus for a direct run to Agra at 9-20 p. m., is composed of nine long cars as follows:—a composite brake—van with luggage compartment, rooms for servants, a bath-room and three dressing-rooms, six corridor sleeping-cars, a large restaurant to seat 40, and a tender brake—van to provide additional kitchen accommodation and transport the stores necessary for provisioning a large party for four days. All the cars are lighted by electricity and have fans in every compartment.

Train No. 2, which left at 10 p. m., has probably more novelty about it than No. 1, as it embodies some features which are interesting. One of the local trains of corridor cars has been temporarily withdrawn from its proper running and fitted up with longitudinal berths after the manner of the Pullman Cars of America. The upper berths fold down and a long line of curtains close "sleepers" of which there are six, is a handsome new restaurant car which has just been built at Parel shops. It accommodates 40, weighs 60 tons and runs on twelve patent compound wheels, wherein blocks of wood have been pressed between the centres and the tyres to absorb noise and secure smooth running. The bogies are of a novel type specially built for the G. I. P. with compensating beams from spring to spring. The kitchen is lined with "opalesque" tiles and has a large gas cooker. To assist in the culinary arrangements a "tender" brake is attached similar to that of No. 1 train, wherein stores and provisions are carried. A telephone runs the length of the train with instruments at each end of every car so that passengers can secure attention from the restaurant without leaving the cars.

The locomotives hauling these trains over the first portion of their long journey have been selected by the Loco. Superintendent from his stock of new mail engines, and as a compliment to the nationality of the tourists have been re-named "Presidents Taft" and "Roosevelt." The former heads train No. 1 while the latter heads train No. 2.

As a "mascotte" to which our American cousins are strong adherents, a "Teddy Bear" will ride on the front of each locomotive over each section of the run.

On the return of these specials to Bombay on Thursday next, a third train will be formed in which those of the tourists taking the "Across India" excursion will be housed. This special leaves at 11 a. m. and will accommodate some 125 persons.

With each of these trains eight cooks, twenty-two waiters and some ten attendants will travel and over twenty tons of provisions, wines, mineral waters and ice will be taken. All the catering arrangements are in the hands of the Refreshment Contractors Messrs. Brandon and Company.

MILLITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 13.

The 88th Carnatic Infantry from St. Thomas Mount left for Calcutta this afternoon to relieve the garrison of Fort William. They embarked on the "Hardinge" and were seen off by a large number of people. The men numbered 546 and 13 native officers, camp followers, women and children numbered about 200. Colonel W. R. Dawes was in command and eight British Officers embarked too. The departure of the 88th Infantry is much regretted after the several years spent at St. Thomas Mount.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

SOUTH AFRICAN UNION.

The First Governor-General.

OBJECTIONS TO MR. GLADSTONE.

A bitter discussion is proceeding in South Africa regarding the rumour that Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Secretary of State for the Home Office, had been offered the position of first Governor-General of the South African Union.

Many of the objections are based on the fact that the name of Gladstone is associated with the bitterest controversy in South African history.

The "Natal Mercury" declares that the selection of Mr. Gladstone would be the worst that could possibly be made.

The "Transvaal Leader" remarks that Mr. Gladstone's experience with the suffragettes would qualify him to handle the Asiatic "passive resisters" in the Transvaal.

The Johannesburg "Star" states that if the choice is limited to the present Cabinet they might go further and fare worse.

The "Times" strongly opposes the appointment of members of the Government to the three great positions becoming vacant in India, Canada, and Africa, especially when they are failures or nonentities.

The Missing "Waratah."

VIGOROUS SEARCH MEASURES.

The vigorous measures recently taken by the Cape authorities to discover traces of the missing Blue Anchor liner "Waratah" have so far borne no fruit.

The Government tug 'Fuller' searched the Agulhas Bank, while field cornets examined the whole coast between Capetown and Port Natal for wreckage. All vessels leaving Capetown eastwards and making for east port from the east have varied their courses somewhat for search purposes. All these efforts have been without result.

Boxing.

THE JEFFRIES-JOHNSON MATCH.

"Jim" Jeffries, the undefeated exchampion of the world, and "Jack" Johnson, the holder of the title, met at New York, and agreed to fight before July 5 a contest of 45 rounds or more, the match to take place before the club offering the largest inducement by December 1. The terms of the agreement are that the winner takes 75 per cent, and that each man deposits five thousand dollars as a forfeit and also five thousand dollars as a side bet. Throughout the discussion Jeffries ignored Johnson, who sat among his friends drinking wine "to our success."

The Czar at Livadia.

The Czar, who recently been on a visit to Italy has returned to Livadia, the Imperial residence near Sebastopol, in the Crimea.

Moroccan Affairs.

Germany has sent the Sultan of Morocco, Mulai Hafid, an ultimatum that he must pay the German creditors of Morocco. Germany and France are in accord in the matter.

Sir Edward Grey, the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, refused to receive the Moorish Embassy which recently visited Continental cities.

A RAILWAY'S INCOME-TAX

The Agent Fined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 13.

The District Magistrate has disposed of the case in which Mr. Alexander, Agent, Barsi Light Railway, was charged under the Income Tax Act for failing to submit any extract of accounts of the earning of the Railway Company to enable the Collector to make the necessary assessments. There had been considerable delay and no taxes were paid for some time, the claim being about Rs. 10,000. The Agent was fined Rs. 500.

PLAGUE IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 13.

Captain Norman White, I.M.S., a member of the Plague Research Commission, arrived in Madras on Tuesday last and will investigate the reasons why Madras and the East Coast generally have remained practically free from plague. Captain White expects to be occupied upon the work for three or four months.

CHANGES IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 13.

Mr. Piggott, Second Additional Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, is to act as Judge of the Allahabad High Court during the absence of Mr. Justice Griffin on deputation.

Mr. W. K. Porter, Assistant Government Advocate, Allahabad High Court, has been gazetted Secretary to the United Provinces Legislative Council.

Mr. R. Malcomson is appointed to succeed Mr. Porter.

PANTHER KILLED IN MANDALAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 14.

A full grown panther was killed in Mandalay palace grounds yesterday by a sepoy after an exciting chase over the ramparts. The morning was misty and it was considered probable the animal came from the hills and overslept in the compound where there is plenty of jungle.

BUDDHA'S RELICS.

The Wishes of the Burmans.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 14.

In the course of the Lieutenant-Governor's tour in Upper Burma a deputation of Burmese Buddhists waited by appointment on His Honour at Mandalay yesterday when the question regarding the recent discovery of Buddha's relics near Peshawar was discussed at some length. The Lieutenant-Governor after taking opinions of the leading Buddhists promised to lay their views before the Government of India.

STORM ON BENGAL COAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 14.

A cyclonic storm is forming in the Bay which is forecasted to cross the Bengal Coast between Balasore and Barisal. Calcutta had light rain this afternoon.

HONOURS FOR THE POLICE.

Recipients of the New Medal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 13.

The following is the full list of those members of the Indian Police upon whom the new medal has been conferred :—

Madras Presidency :—Edward Hugh Hawson Lewis, Deputy Superintendent.

Isac Manickavasagam Nada, Deputy Superintendent.

Bulligar Nallappa Nayudu Krishnaswami Nayudu, Inspector and Acting Deputy Superintendent.

Rama Ram, Inspector.

Manickam Pillai, Head Constable, Cooty.

Chinnayya, Constable.

Bombay, Presidency :—William Lochiel Beckeley Souter, Deputy Inspector General.

Khan Bahadur Shick Ibrahim Sheik Imam, Inspector.

Maruti Pandurang Toradmal, Deputy Superintendent.

Rao Bahadur Rama Panda Shinde, Inspector.

Yeshwant Mahadeo Karnik, Inspector.

James Adolphus Guider, District Superintendent.

Bengal Presidency :—Godfrey Charles Denham, Acting District Superintendent.

Bhimdal Lazarus Duvan Roy, Deputy Superintendent.

Christia Hansen, Inspector.

Frederics George Pettifer, Inspector.

Khan Bahadur Shams-ul-Alam, Inspector.

Ambica Charan Sen Gupta, Sub-Inspector.

United Provinces :—Percy Brooke Bramby, District Superintendent and Officiating Deputy Inspector-General.

Lockhart Bolleau Goad, District Superintendent.

Rai Bahadur Sardar Mal Singh, Inspector.

Sanjiá Sibts Hussain, Head Constable.

Jagan Nath Prasad Mehta, Deputy Superintendent,

Shaik Muhammad Taiyab Khan Bahadur, Inspector.

Punjab :—Herbert Bertram Lincoln, Sergeant.

Tulsa Singh, Head Constable.

Madho Singh, Constable.

Ali Bukah, Constable.

Mufti Ghivasuddin, Inspector.

Khan Sahib Rahmat-ulla Khan, Inspector.

Burma :—Rai Bahadur Amar Singh, Subadar-Major and Native Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor.

Willing Newbold Baines, Commissioner of Police, Rangoon.

Maung Po Kya, T. B. M. Deputy Superintendent.

Maung Tun Hla, T.B.M. Deputy Superintendent.

Maung Po Sein, Head Constable.

Ram Das Rai, Sepoy.

Eastern Bengal and Assam :—Lieutenant-Colonel Granville Henry Loch, D.I.E., I.A., Commandant.

Edward Charles Ryland, District Superintendent.

Rai Sahib Babu Ram Singh, Inspector.

Raj Mohan Das, officiating Deputy Superintendent.

Central Provinces :—Charles Raith Cleveland, C. I. E., I.C.S., Inspector-General.

Arthur Campbell Armstrong, Deputy Superintendent.

Khan Saheb Wahid Ali, Deputy Superintendent.

Khan Bahadur Sher Ali, Retired Deputy Superintendent.

N. W Frontier Provinces :—Khan, Sahib Dalaud-Din Khan Deputy Superintendent.

Edward George Getson Gregson, Superintendent.

Mian Anwan-ud-Din Kaka Khil, Retired Assistant Superintendent.

Miscellaneous :—Paupa Rao Nayudu, Deputy Superintendent, Madras Police.

Sardar Bahadur Bhai Dyal Smok Giani, Deputy Superintendent.

Central India Agency Police :—Arthur Crommelin Hankin C. I. E., Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Provinces.

CURZON-WYLLIE MEMORIAL FUND.

A COMMITTEE has been formed and will meet at the India Office on November 15th, Field Marshal Lord Roberts presiding.

The following Chiefs and gentlemen have signified their willingness to serve on the General Committee as representatives of India :—H. E. the Earl of Minto, H. E. Sir George Sydenham Clarke, His Honour Sir Louis Dane, the Hon. Mr. J. O. Miller, H. H. the Maharajah of Burdwan, H. H. the Maharajah of Kuch Behar, H.H. the Raja of Rajgarh, H. H. the Nawab of Maler Kotla, Khan Bahadur, Imam Ali, and Colonel Dunlop Smith.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN SIND.

An official message dated 12th instant the says :—The engine andtwo bogies, third class carriages of No. 3 up mixed from Lani Junction to Hyderabad, Sind, were derailed this morning at about 4-30 hours at mile 309 between Tironoi and Gudra Road Stations. There was no injury to passengers. Transhipment of passengers and mails is being carried ous and will continue for successfully passenger trains until the line is cleared.

We are informed by a telegram received yesterday that through communication has now been restored.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

On Saturday, Inspector Lewis charged one Franeis Hira, a cook, in the employ of Inspector Chapman of the City Police, with causing hurt to Mr. Chapman by means of a knife.

Mr. Chapman stated that the accused who had been in his employ for five months, asked Mrs. Chapman about five o'clock on Friday afternoon to let him have his pay. Mrs. Chapman replied that she would give him his pay at half-past five after she had examined his accounts after-dinner. While they were having their dinner between 6-30 and 6 o'clock, the accused brought up some cooking utensils and placed them in a corner of the dining room. On being questioned as to why he had done it, the accused gave no reply but went down and fetched up some more utensils. Mr. Chapman then asked him to remove his plate and while he was doing so Mr. Chapman asked him why he had brought up the utensils, when the accused placed the plate on a side-board and rushed upon Mr. Chapman with a knife in his hand. Mr. Chapman caught hold of the knife by the blade. The accused pulled away the knife and in doing so Mr. Chapman received two cuts on the palm of his hand. The accused then ran into the scullery with the knife screaming and shouting, and there made an attempt to cut his own throat. Mr. Chapman, on seeing this ran after him and knocked the knife out of his hand, when the knife chipped a piece of flesh off the accused's chin. Mr. Chapman then went and informed Inspector Lewis about the occurence and the accused was taken into custody.

Mrs. Chapman and Mrs. Peters gave corroborative evidence on behalf of the prosecution. The accused pleaded not guilty and said that he brought up the utensils as he wanted to leave Mr. Chapman's service. Mr. Chapman assaulted him and said he would kill him when he said: "don't kill me; I shall kill myself," and put the knife to his throat.

His Worship, in disposing of the case, remarked that he believed the witnesses for the prosecution, as they were all eye-witnesses and disbelieved the complainant's story that he was assaulted. He convicted the accused and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Oilmen and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SARANG STREET DISASTER.

Verdict of the Jury.

On Saturday morning at 10-30, at the Morgue, Mr. G. F. Chalk concluded the enquiry regarding the circumstances touching the deaths of (1) Cassum Tyeb, (2) Azizbai woman, (3) Fatmabai woman, (4) Dada Ali Mahomed and (5 Bachoo Dada, who were killed by the sudden collapse of a five-storeyed house in Sarang Street on Monday morning last.

Inspector De Burgh was present at the enquiry.

The first witness Abdoola Gani, a dealer in cutlery, examined, said the deceased Dada Ali Mahomed was a son of his (the witness') brother and Bachoo Dada was the son of Dada Ali Mahomed. He had seen both the deceased four days before the occurrence when they were in their usual good health. When he was informed that the deceased were buried in the debris, he had gone to the scene. Witness knew nothing about the condition of the house. He had learnt from Dada Ali's wife, who was injured by the collapse, that no notice to vacate the house was served on the tenents.

Cadur Tyeb, brother of the deceased Cassum, recalled and further examined, said he was present when the bodies of Cassum and his two wives were recovered from under the debris at about seven in the morning.

Mr. George Frederick Weston, Head Foreman Bombay Fire Brigade, said that last Monday morning at 6-11 he received a call to a fallen building in Sarang Street. Witness proceeded to the spot with sixteen men and the van which contains materials for removing the debris. On his arrival witness noticed that the rear portion of a five-storyed house had collapsed. Witness was informed that several people had been removed to the hospital before his arrival and that several were lying under the debris. The men were set to work at once and within twenty minutes they recovered the dead bodies of Cassum Tyeb and Azizbai, a woman, which were close together. After working for about an hour longer after the first recoveries they discovered the dead body of another woman. They then removed the rest of the debris but could find no more bodies and closed work at 11-20 a.m. There was no delay in starting the work. The witness thought the other two dead bodies were recovered before his arrival. Witness saw the dead body of a child on his arrival. It had just been recovered from under the debris. Witness had heard that eight persons were removed to the hospital. On arrival, witness saw Inspectors De Burgh and F. Murray and shortly after Mr. Vincent. A lot of towns-people were removing the debris and when witness and his men arrived they took charge of the work, and dispensed with the services of the towns-people who were removing the dead bodies they could see. Shortly after witness' arrival about a hundred men of the Engineering Department of the Bombay Municipality assisted in the work of removing the debris. All the five floors had collapsed.

Mr. Navroji Dadabhoy Katrak, Assistant Engineer, Bombay Improvement Trust, said he knew the house that collapsed on the morning of 8th instant. It belonged to the Improvement Trust. The adjoining house which had been pulled down about three months ago, during the monsoon, also belonged to the Improvement Trust. The house that collapsed was inspected along with the two adjoining houses on its north and three on its south, some five months ago, prior to deciding the demolition. The two houses on the north were found to be in an unsound state and were caused to be vacated and are now standing. The three houses on the south were also found to be unsound and were caused to be vacated and all three were demolished in September last. The house that collapsed appeared to be in a sound condition, as far as it could be seen and examined, and was allowed to be occupied and to stand for the present. Witness had inspected all the houses. After the demolition of the three houses on the south, a further inspection of the house that had collapsed and of the other two was made by the witness. The collapsed house appeared to be in the same sound condition as before. Witness inspected the house again after the collapse and examined the materials. He found portions of the wood-work buried in the masonry, especially the end of beams and posts very badly rotted. These could not be seen from an outward inspection. From the appearance of the debris it looked that the house had collapsed vertically. The demolition of the house on the south had nothing to do with the collapse. Witnes did not think the removal of the house to the south was the cause of the collapse. They were touching and as an extra precaution, the plinth and the walls with the posts inside of the adjoining building to the south that was demolished were allowed to remain. The foundations were not touched. If the house which collapsed had looked dangerous, witness would have got it vacated as was done in the case of the neighbouring five buildings. The occupants were tenents of the Improvement Trust. Witness had, after the collapse, heard that about fifteen years back the house had caught fire and it was only repaired and rebuilt in parts, and it was likely that some of the parts that might have been damaged were not renewed, as appeared from the fact of some of the charred and burnt pieces of timber which were brought to the morgue and were examined by the jury. Witness did not bring into the walls to examine the condition of the timber as its outward appearance did not show signs of decay. Witness thought the combined action of heat and water during the fire might have helped to accelerate the decay in the buried parts of timber.

CAUSE OF THE COLLAPSE.

Witness thought the cause of the collapse was partly due to the percolation of water from the big house gully on the west, under the foundations and the decay of timbers. Witness should have kept the house for another three years until it was required for the Trust Scheme No. 2. The house appeared to be over forty years old. In April last notices to vacate had been served on all the tenents living in those six houses, as the condition of those houses was reported to witness about the end of April, and notices were served as a precautionary measure in case it was found necessary to have all the houses vacated. These notices were served before inspection so as to prevent the tenents claiming an extra month, and witness had no time to inspect the buildings before the April service of the notices. No one informed witness before the collapse that anything was wrong with the house.

Examined by the foreman, witness said the second inspection was in September last, after the demolition of the adjoining houses and at that time its south wall was found safe. The removal of the wall of an adjoining house did not necessarily weaken the other house. During his two inspections no rotten timber was noticeable.

Examined by a juror, witness said in some cases they tested timber by hammering, but the rotten condition could not be always detected by hammering. The fact that the portion of the rear plinth was standing, did not necessarily show that the foundations were sound. The houses to the north were vacated after the notices were served on tenents about three or four months ago.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Joseph Hall, Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, said that last Monday morning he was called at 6-10 a.m., to go and see a fallen house in Sarang Street. Witness arrived there before 7 a.m., and saw that the rear portion of the house had fallen, the Fire Brigade were endeavouring to rescue the people buried and witness was told that already four bodies had been removed. Witness examined the building and went to fetch some "begarees" from Null Bazar. The front portion of the building had had gone over towards the south i.e. towards the direction of the removed building. The greater portion of the debris had fallen within the walls but some of the brick-work had fallen to the south. Undoubtedly the removal of the house to the south of the collapsed building had something to do with the collapse. Witness also thought that the gully at the rear being choked with the debris of the removed house prevented the flow of water, and when witness examined the house after the collapse he noticed a large pond of water. This water would, witness thought percolate under the under-ground foundations of the portion of the house that had collapsed. Witness had not seen the house before it collapsed. The water at the rear looked stagnant. Even if the foundation was sound the water would have had some effect on such soil. Witness had noticed the rotten beams and timber produced. It was difficult to detect the rotten condition of the timber unless a part of the wall was broken. In this case witness could not say if precautionary measures to prevent the house falling were necessary or not. Municipal Inspectors made no report to the witness that the building was in a dangerous condition.

Examined by the jury, witness said he saw water being poured into the gully from a house near by.

Examined by the Coroner, he said he did not think that the debris in the gully was from the fallen house; it might have been. It had not always been necessary to prop up a building alongside of which one was removed.

THE VERDICT.

The Coroner having summed up, the jury returned the following verdict :—That the deaths of the five deceased persons were caused by the multiple injuries due to the sudden collapse of a house.

THE RIDER.

The following rider was added by the jury:—The jurors consider that in future precautionary measures should be taken to prevent a house from collapsing after an adjoining house has been demolished.

DIVALI CELEBRATIONS.

AT DAVID SASSOON REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

THE annual Divali treat given to the boys of this Institution by the members of the Managing Committee took place last Saturday afternoon. A treat of sweets was also given to them recently on the Id day by Mr. Haji Suleman Abdula Wahed. The premises were decorated for the occasion. The boys recited a number of songs and performed gymnastic exercises.

The Secretary, Mr. K. R. Jayaker, then addressed the boys in Urdu. He pointed out to them the innumerable blessings conferred upon them by the donors and the Government and the keen interest shewn in them by the Chairman, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, and the several members of the Managing Committee. He observed that it should be thoroughly understood that the best part of education was that which went to the building up of character, and he was sure that the excellent staff of teachers so thoughtfully provided by the Committee would not fail to instil in their pupils the eternal rules of right conduct and the love of truth and secure in return their sympathy and affection, thereby enabling them to become good, law-abiding and useful citizens after their term of apprenticeship was over. He exhorted them to fear God and honour the British Crown, for every man should realize that British rule was a great blessing and additional advantage to this country and should strive his very best to secure its stability and permanence for all time to come.

The boys then sang the National Anthem and gave three cheers for the King-Emperor and the Royal Family.

The boys then partook of the good things, after which fire-works were let off.

MILL JOBBERS' DEWALI GATHERING.

Under the auspices of the Kamgar Hitvardhak Sabha the annual Dewali gathering was held on Friday on the Laxmi Pujah day at the 'Kamgar Samachar' Office Girgaum. About a hundred leading Hindu and Mahomedan jobbers attended. Mr. Bhiwaji Ramji Nare presided. Mr. H. A. Talcherkar, B.A., one of the Joint Hon. Secretaries of the Workmen's Association, in a brief speech welcomed the guests of the evening. He explained what work had been done by the Kamgar Hitvardhak Sabha and how through its intervention disputes between the employers and the employed were amicably settled. Mr. Talcherkar then presented to the audience a mill-lad aged 12 years, Dhondiya Govind, working in the Jubilee Mills, Sewri, who at the risk of his life, recently saved a comrade from drowning. The Kamgar Hitvardhak Sabha had resolved to show its appreciation of the boy's heroism by presenting him with a dress. Mr. Nare, the president, in making the presentation, congratulated the lad and exported the boys present to do likewise.

FIREWORK ACCIDENTS AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 13.

Yesterday being Dewali day, there were several firework accidents. But this year the Police are taking special note of toy bomb accidents, one of which occurred last night. Dinanath and Ramkrishna, two youths were admitted to hospital with injuries received in a bomb explosion. They had made a large bomb the component parts being of chlorate of potash, readgar and sulphur. Before they were able to fire off this during the illuminations at last night's festival, the bomb exploded injuring Dinanath very seriously. His whole body was burnt and he lies in a serious condition. Ramkrishna was dressed and discharged.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 13.

The unsettled conditions in the south of the Bay have resulted in the formation of a storm which has its centre about 100 miles to the west south-west of Diamond Island, and it appears to be of a moderate or considerable intensity.

Rainfall occurred in Lower Burma and the extreme south of the Peninsula. Diamond Island had three inches; Slipper Island, one and half; and Port Blair one.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to increase in Burma.

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 14.

The depression in the Bay moves rapidly to the centre and is now probable about 150 miles west-south-west of Akyab. The land observations gives no trustworthy indications of its intensity.

Rainfall occurred only on the coast of the Bay and the adjacent country. Bassein reports one inch; Minbu, two; Cox's Bazaar, three-quarters; and Chittagong, half.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to decrease in Burma and is to increase in Deltaic Bengal.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 13TH NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 13th November, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is higher than usual in the east Punjab but normal elsewhere; the minimum is in excess in the south-west and the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Day temperature is generally in excess; night temperature is also in excess in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in Sind but nearly normal in Rajputana. Temperature remains in excess in Upper Sind but is normal in Lower Sind. In Rajputana it is higher than usual during day in the northern districts and at night in the southern districts.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is equal to the average in west Central India but in defect round the Gulf of Cambay, while over the rest of the division it is in excess. Day temperature is in excess in West Central India but normal elsewhere; night temperature is everywhere normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen slightly but the minimum is still lower than usual at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is normal but night temperature is in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect and while maximum temperature is normal the minimum continues in defect.

General Remarks.—Colombo is the only station reporting rainfall. Light cloud persists in the extreme south of the Peninsula but elsewhere skies are clear.

Dry weather is likely to continue.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

SUCCESSION IN KATHIAWAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your contemporary's issue of the 5th instant, describing the Viceroys visit to Udaipur and in their leader of the 8th idem on Lord Minto's speech, it is said he confirmed the binding nature of all treaties, engagements, etc., entered into with the Native States by the East India Company and since confirmed by the Royal Proclamation of 1858. He also goes on to emphasize the policy of the Government of India of non-interference in the customs, usages, traditions and religion of the Native States.

No one will question the wisdom of this reiteration of the fixed policy of the British Government towards the feudatory Native States, in fact it is praiseworthy and commendable because it re-inspires and confirms that confidence and trust in the value of pledged British word, the binding nature of treaties or obligations entered into which is one of the most valuable assets of the British Raj in India. The interference in such a vital question as the succession in Native States was, as every one knows, one of the chief causes of the disastrous upheavel calminating in the mutiny of 1857. The granting of Sanads of adoption where the rule of primogeniture obtained in case of failure of direct heirs, and the proclamation of non-interference in the rights, usages, and customs of all including cadets and Bhayats, has been of inestimable value in re-generating and strengthening that loyalty towards the British Crown which in a few cases in the pre-mutiny days, was wavering or uncertain.

I may be allowed to say that something more than these—public declarations by the Viceroy and the heads of Government is required. Deeds, deeds, not words only. It is perfectly well known that among the numerous clans, castes, and feuds that form the rulers of the Native States of India, there is no uniformity of custom of succession. I need not ennumerate and classify the different customs that obtain among the different clans. All these have been recognized, guaranteed, adhered to, and often in cases of disputes among successors enforced by the British Government. In 1897 Lord Sandhurst, then Governor of Bombay announced in a Public Durbar that the Government of India had decided that the State of Jasdan—a Kathi State in Kathiawar—"shall remain undivided." This declaration was against the rule and custom of all Kathi States which rule had obtained from times immemorial and had been guaranteed by treaties, pledges and proclamations by Government. As it seemed to affect the venerable loyal Chief of Jasdan, only than whom more able ruler or staunches friend to the British has not been produced in Kathiawar at least, nobody took the trouble of combating it.

He tried his utmost by representations and memorials to the Government of India and the Secretary of State to have this decision set aside but without success. In his final memorial he requested Government to annex the State of Jasdan in perpetuity rather than introduce this naval form of succession, thereby preventing strife and litigation if not worse results among his sons, he was vouchsafed an assurance from the Government of India that his wishes regarding succession would be "respected." He died under this belief.

After his death in 1904, this decision of the introduction of primogeniture was enforced and all his other three sons were deprived of their inheritance. Still very little stir was made in Kathiawar except by disinterested persons till this arbitrary rule began to be applied to other Kathi States. Not only was this enforced in Kathi States, but was also applied to certain Mohamedan States in Kathiawar where the law of equal division had upto then obtained. All of them then became thoroughly alarmed and apprehensive and a monster petition signed by practically the whole Kathi community—Chiefs as well as others—was despatched to the Secretary of State for India, praying him to set aside this decision and revert and adhere to the former established and recognised custom.

About this time one of the disinherited sons of the Chief of Jasdan proceeded to England, and after personally explaining his case to several Members of Parliament, Mr. E. Lamb, resolved to ask certain questions in the House of Commons. The Chief's son had no other remedy, as the Secretary of State had already given his decision on the appeal of the decision to sons saying that he did not see any reason to change his former decision and that what had been done and decided was for "the good of the State and the family of the memorialists." In answer to the questions put by Mr. Lamb, the Under-Secretary of State had to state in the House that all treaties, pledges, engagements entered into with the Native States were as binding to-day, as when entered into. He also admitted the binding nature of Colonel Walker's Settlement (1809) with the Chiefs of Kathiawar and also of the pledges of non-interference in, and respecting of the customs, usages, etc.

When a further question was put as to why if all this were admitted, the three sons of the Chief of Jasdan were deprived of their inheritance and what steps did Government propose to take to restore their rights, the India Office misled the House and the British public by saying that this was done to further the liberal policy of Lord Canning and according to the Sanads to keep the State intact.

What has the "Liberal policy of Lord Canning" and the granting of Sanads got to do with the Kathi or their States? Where was the question of equal division recognised and guaranteed?

No Sanad has ever been granted to a "Kathi State," and there could have been no need of such where, in cass of failure of direct heirs the nearest co-lateral succeeds and divides the ancestral property equally.

Speaking of keeping Native States intact, people who know the different States of Kathiawar and the different grades of jurisdiction ranging from 1st to the 7th class and also the Thana system under which the smaller States are grouped, will recognise how ludicrous this statement is, and further by saying that Government wish to keep certain States intact, (by an arbitary stroke of the pen), cannot surely free themselves from the solemn obligation of treaties and pledges of recognising customs of equal division.

I believe as the result of the Kathi petition above referred to, the Home Government have decided that this experimental innovation of the rule of succession shall not be enforced but each case shall be considered on its own merits. May I ask in the name what questions of merit could there be when a succession to a Kathi or other State, where the custom of equal division obtains falls vacant? All the sons divide equally.

It is rather unfortunate that when the Government, as the result of the Kathi petition, saw the injustice of enforcing the new rule of succession and conveyed to each signatory of the petition their decision above referred to, they should have still thought it fit to not completely remove the apprehensions and uncertainty of succession created in their minds by saying that each case shall be "decided on its own merits."

Instead of the decision above referred to, it ought to be the policy the Government to remove the slightest shadow of suspicion or uncertainty in matters of succession by boldly declaring and reiterating that recognied and guaranteed customs shall invariably be adhered to.

When thus the Government recognise that an error was made in enforcing this rule of primogeniture and conveyed to the petitioners that it shall not henceforward be enforced, they ought to still further inspire confidence in their promises and pledges by rectifying the mistake where the rule has already been erroneously applied.

The fact that the application of this new rule is already "a fait accompli" cannot justify a mistake and infringement of treaties and pledges and guarantees. If the authorities would only take action by setting aside the "unwarranted" "fait accompli," it will go a long way in creating that faith in the British word of honour and the scrupulous adherence to treaties and pledges which engenders confidence and is the surest way of drawing the Native States towards the British Raj and connecting their loyalty in these times of unrest.—Yours, etc.,

KATHI.

ON NOVEMBER 10 Sir Louis Dane visited the Bunhar torrent near Chakwal with a view to the formation of a storage reservoir to enhance the supply of the Lower Jhelum Canal. The Bunhar torrent is a curious geographic feature in the eastern salt range. The engineers estimated that given the foundations for the bund required to fill the existing gap in the wall an enbankment can be constructed that will hold up a lake some ten miles long with an average width of two miles. The natural wall will required very little strengthening an this reservoir will be supplementary to another thirty-eight miles lower down the ravine at Pind Savikka, the intermediate catchment area being another 200 square miles.

SPORTING NEWS.

YACHTING.

THE opening day of the season 1909-10 on Saturday, brought forward 18 entries as against 9 entries last season.

In "A" Class Eileen IV and Sapphire were the only entries, Iona not yet being in commission and Melody and Turquoise still being at Mazagon fitting out, but we hope to see them all competing on Saturday next. Mr. Macbeth of Melody has only just returned from England, and Mr. Stokes of Turquoise has been devoting his attention to duty in camp as a Volunteer and in consequence neither have been present to superintend preparations.

In "B" Class six boats entered, including Lylie Mr. Monteath's new boat, but she was a non-starter, although she was seen under way after the warning gun had been fired. This was disappointing, as her performance was looked forward to, with considerable interest, by followers of the class.

"C" Class brought forward eight entries but only six started. Jean and Sitara being the absentees. Mr. Needham, the runner of the latter and the retiring Secretary, having sacrificed sailing to assist on board the Committee vessel. With the exception of Marie Louise all were last season's boats.

For the Ships' Boats there were only three entries, H. M. S. "Hyacinth's" Nos. 1 and 2, 36 feet Pinnaces and H. M. S. "Sphinx," 25 feet whaler.

The prevailing wind was from the N.-W. strength moderate.

The Ships' Boats were the first away at 3-15. The "Hyacinth" No. 1 Pinnace at the start having fouled the Committee vessel, was disqualified. She, however, sailed the course, but was outsailed by No. 2 Pinnace, of the same ship, which won by the small margin of 58 seconds, both being scratch boats. The "Sphinx" whaler, although getting the best of the start and receiving a handicap of 26 minutes, 21 seconds, was hopelessly out of it.

"A" Class were next away at 3-30 p. m. Both yachts were approaching the line from leeward, the pair being close on the Mark Boat which was moored to a Harbour Buoy and they crossed in close embrace, Eileen's bowsprit being mixed with Sapphire's main sheet, and after clearing they mutually consented to continue the race. Eileen was disqualified in any case for a foul but lost the race on time allowance.

"C" Class was sent away at 3-40, Coralie being first over the line to leeward closely followed in a bunch by Clutha, Curlew, Maud, Lapwing and Marie Louise, a particularly good start. This class always provides excellent sport and Saturday proved no exception to the rule, as will be seen by comparing the times of arrival given below, 45 seconds covering three boats Curlew, Cluntha and Maud. The former taking the gun and winning by 8 seconds from Clutha in time allowance. The finish was particularly interesting as Peewit of "B" Class was jammed in between them and at times a foul looked imminent, but by careful navigation this was avoided.

In "B" Class Peewit was first away followed by Erin, Trixie, Anna and Pixie. The latter got into difficulty before the starting gun by carrying away her jib which was repaired in time to cross the line and, although she got the gun, she lost on time allowance to Peewit, having to take second place. Peewit throughout was well sailed and deserved her win.

Handicaps for the opening day were arranged on the results of the final races for last season and a reference to the times given below in detail will show that the results prove very satisfactory, taking into consideration the fact that several changes have taken place in the ownership of boats.

"A" CLASS RACE.—Sailed at 3-30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Sapphire	0 4	R H H Hopkins and Maj. Muter, R E	5 7 10	1 37 10
Eileen IV	0	Sir R W Fisher	5 5 0	1 55 0

Course: Coe vessel, Sunk Rock P. Tucker Beacon S. N. Karanja Buoys. Coe vessel = 8·52 miles. 1st Prize won by Sapphire. Wind N.-W. Strength, moderate. Time-limit—6-15 p.m.

"B" CLASS RACE.—Sailed at 3-50 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Trixie	Scr	Officers, Gloucester	5 23 37	1 38 33
Pixie	Scr	J. E. Aspinwall	5 26 17	1 36 17
Lylie	Scr	R. G. Monteath	Did not start.	
Erin	Scr	Col. Mead	5 30 32	1 40 32
Peewit	3 37	Duncan Fraser	5 23 42	1 33 5
Anna	Scr	Officers H M Mint	5 44 5	1 54 5

Course: Coe vessel—Sunk Rock P.—Mark Buoy P. Coe vessel = 6·93 miles.—1st Prize won by Peewit 2nd Prize won by Pixie. Time-limit 6-15 p.m.

"C" CLASS RACE—Sailed at 3-40 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Coralie	1 46	Officers, 116th Mahrattas	5 23 53	1 43 7
Maud	0 35	Officers, R E	5 23 49	1 48 14
Clutha	2 23	J. J. Walsh	5 23 13	1 45 50
Lapwing	1 46	C N Moberly	Disqualified.	
Curlew	2 57	J. S. Wardlaw Milne	5 23 4	1 45 7
Joan	7 42	R C Reade	Did not start.	
Marie Louise	Scr	K McAlester	5 35 13	1 55 13

Course: Coe Vessel—Pier or Beacon S.—N Karanja Buoy S. Coe Vessel—Middle Ground Buoy S.—S. Troopship Buoy S. Coe Vessel—7·12 miles. Wind N.-W. Strength moderate. 1st Prize won by Curlew 2nd Prize won by Clutha, Coralie saves, entrance Fee. Time-limit—6-15 p.m.

SHIP'S BOAT RACE (Service Rig)—Sailed at 3-15 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowance. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
H M S Hyacinth Pinnace No. 1	Scr	H M S Hyacinth	Disqualified.	
H M S Hyacinth Pinnace No. 2	Scr	H M S Hyacinth	5 26 58	1 47 56
H M S Sphinx 25' Whaler	26 21	H M S Sphinx	5 49 5	2 7 41

Course: Coe Vessel—P & O B Buoy. Standard—Tucker Beacon S. N. Karanja Buoy S.—Coe Vessel = 6·15 miles. 1st Prize won by H. M. S. Hyacinth No. 2 Pinnace. Wind N.-W. Strength moderate. Time limit—6-15 p.m.

BARODA INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR HELPLESS WOMEN.

THE conditions of abject dependence and hardship under which Hindu widows are forced to drag out a hopeless existence, have frequently been deplored by all who have had their attention directed to the matter. Her Highness the Maharani Gaekwar, with the laudable object of relieving this distress, some months

BY THE WAY.

ALL STREETS RESERVED.

The Westminster Coroner, enquiring into a motor-bus accident, made a pregnant remark. "Motor-buses," he said, "must not become so dangerous that London must be reserved entirely for young people in good health." Londoners, we are told certainly seem to be approaching time when none save the very young and active will be able safely to escape the onslaughts of traffic. An elderly man or woman, at the present time, finds the streets reserved for vigour and rush. But we do not think the Westminster Coroner was quite justified in laying so much stress on the danger of the motor-bus. It is a lumbering machine, but as a rule it is driven, says a correspondent, with wonderful skill. The drivers have learnt great carefulness, and thread their way among the other traffic with widely opened eyes. The taxi-cab and the tram car carry more serious threat for the future, and more unescapable danger in the present. The trams, even now, in places like the Embankment, do not give sufficient warning of their approach, while the taxi cab, cleverly as it is generally driven, is too daring. It will overtake slower vehicles, and whirl round and in front of them with too little regard for the pedestrian who has been unable to see it when he gauged his prospects of crossing the street. Fault cannot be found with the majority of drivers. The trouble is that the rules of the road are inadequate to serve the public purpose. They want severe revision if London streets are not to be banned and barred to all who are not so young as they used to be.

THE MILITARY MOTOR.

It seems that military transport may depend in the future, as in the past, on help provided from the streets. The poor old cab and bus horse has done wonders for in the past, and now that Englishman at home are to a large extent deprived of his services the motor-bus can be called on should necessity arise. Mr. Clarkson, in a lecture at the United Service Institution, spoke in high terms of the value of the double deck motor-bus, for transport purposes. Its merits are: Largest carrying capacity in relation to road space, fairly good average speed capability of standardisation, uniform capacity and power, and low cost. There is consolation for those who have deplored the passing of the horse from the streets in the knowledge that his place may be supplied, and more than supplied, by the newer method of traction. Possibly the ordinary motor-bus passenger may get a thrill from the reflection that the vehicle which is jolting him so merrily is capable of conveying soldiers and stores into the field of battle.

TREASURE ISLAND.

The quest for sunken treasure is going on with unusual activity just now, whether as a result of depressed trade or oppressive Budgets it would be difficult to say. In Dollar Cove, near Land's End, efforts are being made to reach a Spanish ship laden with untold wealth which is supposed to be buried in the sands. A company has recently been formed to carry on the search for the rest of the Vigo treasure, the amethysts, emeralds, etc., which the English guns too precipitately sent to the bottom in Queen Anne's reign. An Italian doctor has the sole right of ploughing the sand in quest of it till six years have elapsed. And now a new endeavour, the sixth, is to be made to get at Captain Kidd's alleged piratical hoard in Oak Island, Nova Scotia. An oak with curious marks on the trunk, says "The Standard's" Empire Supplement, and with branches trimmed in a significant way, first drew the attention of some casual wayfarers to a pit containing several oak platforms and a somewhat suspicious stone bearing the inscription: "Ten feet below are two million pounds buried." Unluckily, an exasperating flow of water prevented the digging out of those few feet, and water has been the bugbear of subsequent excavators. Now a new plan has been broached, and operations are to begin. The only drawback, it seems to us, is the wellknown fact that Captain Kidd hid much, at any rate, of his treasure on Gardiner's Island, off Long Island, from which most of it has been recovered.

EXPLORING JERUSALEM.

Still more interesting is the enterprise of some Englishmen, including a Grenadier Guardsman and a relation of the Duke of Fife. At the south-east corner of Jerusalem stretches in a southerly direction the hill of Ophel, which is now regarded as the site of the ancient fortress of Jerusalem. A tunnel conveying the waters of the spring of En Rogel to the Pool of Siloam passes through the hill, and in so doing makes some unaccountable curving sweeps. M. Gannesu, the great archæologist who discovered the site of the ancient Gizeh, with its seven strata of seven civilisations, believes these curves in the tunnel were necessary to avoid the old treasure chambers of the Kings. These chambers may possibly contain some of the sacred furniture and vessels of the temples, as well as the more worldly treasures of the Kings of Judha and their Jebusite predecessors, whom David smote by sending his men up into the heart of the old city through this very tunnel. Turkish officials are countenancing the work of exploration, and even if no treasure is found some discoveries may well be made in the venerable soil, for Jerusalem, like Gizeh, is a city of many a strata, many civilisations.

THE AMAZON VALLEY RUBBER TRADE.

The rubber trade of the Amazon Valley is described by Mr. Cheetham, Secretary of His Majesty's Legation at Rio, as in many respects one of the most remarkable commercial movements in existence. If the value of the product put on the world's markets be compared with the trifling expenditure of human energy involved in its collection, the contrast is an extraordinary one. The whole of this valuable trade is gathered in the first place by a handful of illiterate, untrained men, taking their lives in their hands, enter the vast uncultivated wilderness of the upper Amazon forests, and, on behalf of distant "aviadores" and nominal forest owners, tap the trees and smoke the rubber that later on figures as the second asset in Brazilian commercial and financial prosperity.

BRAZIL'S INDIFFERENCE.

Deprived of her rubber output, Brazil would lose almost one-third of her purchasing capacity. Yet, although the source of so large a part of her national income, Brazil as a whole, Mr. Cheetham points out, does nothing for her rubber producers, and these in equal disregard of great responsibilities do little or nothing for their rubber-trees. The whole of the vast wealth of the Amazon rubber output is drawn from the virgin wealth of uncultivated forest products. The number of persons returned as being employed in the rubber-extracting industry in all Brazil is given officially as having been only 5,337. The total is obviously inaccurate, but were the rubber industry of the Amazon Valley established on organised lines of cultivation and scientific development the number of persons actively employed in rubber production would, Mr. Cheetham asserts, be one of many hundreds of thousands.

THE HARD LOT OF THE EXTRACTOR.

The cost of the bare necessities of life, to say nothing of the comforts of existence, has greatly increased and the absence of these things renders the weary lot of the Amazon rubber extractor one of the most depressing in existence. Half submerged in a swampy forest he has few or no companions and no social life at all. A stranger from far away, he makes no home, but squats where he can best tap the surrounding trees. The owner of the estate neither resides on it nor pays an absentee tax. His ownership restricts itself to taking out papers of registration before someone else has obtained them, and then leasing the right to find and tap what rubber trees the undefined vagueness of this "estate" may afford the hardy Ceara or Maranhao explorer who acts as his tenant.

THE DANGER TO THE INDUSTRY.

There is little likelihood of Amazon rubber being exhausted. The area is so vast, the supply of trees so constantly self-renewing, that it is most improbable that while demand continues and profitable prices are obtained the supply from this region will fall off. The real danger to the Amazon industry lies in the competition of cultivated rubber. If this can be shortly produced on a large scale and the demand does not keep equal pace prices must fall. The Amazon forests, on the present lines of Brazilian taxation and expenditure, can only be worked, Mr. Cheetham points out, if the price of rubber remains high. The expenses are so great, the taxes imposed so onerous, that any permanent fall in the price of rubber would mean not alone the cessation of Amazon rubber production but a very serious financial problem for the whole of Brazil to meet.

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SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

JOACHIMSTHAL RADIUM.

Joachimsthal, in Bohemia, has for long been the chief centre for the production of pitchblende. It is also famous for the silver, lead, tin, and iron mines in the district. Hitherto the chief use of the pitchblende has been for the manufacture of uranium yellow, of which probably Joachimsthal had the monopoly. It is now turning its attention to the manufacture of radium. Its output for the year has amounted to 10 grams—about one-third of an ounce—of radium chloride. This is sold for £15,000 a gram. The German coin known as a thaler gets its name from Joachimsthal. Silver gulden-groschen coined there in 1518 by order of Count Schlick were afterwards known as Joachimsthaler. Hence the German name.

NEOLITHIC DEW-PONDS

Dew-ponds are familiar to those dwelling on the English Downs, and the fact that they retain their supply of water in the driest summers has excited no little scientific controversy. And yet although their explanation is still a puzzle to modern science it would appear that practical advantage was taken of the principle on which they depend as far back as neolithic times. Such, at any rate is the conclusion arrived at by Messrs. A. Hubbard, in their book, "Neolithic Dew-ponds and Cattleways," who claim to have discovered on the Downs for example-dew-ponds of neolithic age. There are, for example, traces of one at Cissbury, surrounded by an ancient ditch and wall some four thousand years old.

HERRING GULL AND ANGLER-FISH.

A correspondent of "Country Life" relates the finding on the shore at Montrose of an angler-fish with a herring-gull inside. Both were dead though quite fresh, the fish weighing 14lb. and the gull 3 3/4lb. Evidently, concludes the finder, the fish was choked by the gull. The bird was entirely inside the fish, and only on opening the mouth of the latter were some feathers discernible. A skelton group in the Natural History Museum of Newcastle-on-Tyne commemorates a similar incident. In this case the skelton of the gull is sticking in the throat of that of the fish, the feet protruding from the mouth. In both cases it would appear that the anglerfish had been lying near the surface with widely open mouth and waving tentacles. Some smaller fry had been attracted within the circle of its gaping jaws, and seeing these the watchful gull had swooped down upon them. The force of its descent had then wedged it firmly in the fish's throat.

NEW METHOD OF STERILISING MILK.

With regard to the important problem of the sterilisation of milk it is felt by some that the process known as pasteurisation is not altogether satisfactory. The milk is undoubtedly sterilised—the bacteria are destroyed—but it is also believed that certain other changes are produced which render the milk less efficient as a food. A new process, recently brought into use, is said to be free from this drawback. It is the invention of a Danish engineer, Dr. Dudde, and the chief agent used in the sterilsation is that powerful oxidiser known as hydrogen peroxide. This liquid contains twice as much oxygen as water and very readily gives off the extra quantity, being itself reduced to water in the process.

DESCRIPTION OF PROCESS.

The new process, though somewhat elaborate, is inexpensive. The milk is first heated to a temperate of 122deg. and then put into a centrifugal cleansing machine. A quantity of dirt and dust with adhering bacteria is thus removed. It is then put into a glazed earthenware vat, and waterjacketed, by which means the temperature is kept at 122deg. A minute quantity of hydrogen peroxide is added, and the milk agitated by a mechanical stirrer. The milk is now Buddeished and is said to be more nourishing, and to agree better with invalids than that which has been pasteurised. Buddeished milk is said to be largely used in Denmark, and to be making its appearance in other countries.

THE UMBRELLA BIRD.

In the "Field" we note the record of the arrival of two birds, both probably the first of their kind to reach the British Isles alive. One of these is the Umbrella Bird of South America (Cephalopterus ornatus). It is remarkable for its large pendulous throat wattle and peculiar cret. It also occurs in Central America. Dr. A. R. Wallace obtained skins of this species, and kept one alive in captivity for 14 days. The plumage is black, with metallic green reflections. Unfortunately, this unique specimen of the umbrella bird has passed into private hands, and will not be on view at the Zoological Gardens.

BRINGING DOWN A MOUNTAIN.

A somewhat novel mode of mining is now being carried on in Bingham Canon, Utah. Instead of sinking shafts or driving adits into the hilleide, the mountain is being brought down by aerial cable tramways to the railway, and thence to the smelting works at Garfield. The ore obtained is that of copper, and it appears to exist in enormous quantities. It is believed that at no very distant date the mountain yielding it will have been levelled down to the valley. Originally a gold mine the "Highland Boy" was on the verge of failure, when it was bought and worked by a copper mining company. This process of bringing down a mountain is described and illustrated in a current number of the "Scientific American."

THE ORDEAL OF THE ROTIFERS.

In his address at the Middlesex Hospital, Lieutenant Shackleton mentioned that some rotifers brought from the Antarctic, where they lived in normal temperatures between 50deg. and 60deg. F. below zero, have survived a temperature of 200deg. F. above zero. Another few degreess higher, however, would have settled those wonderfully adaptable animalculæ, for no living thing has yet survived the temperature of boiling water. But it is intended to test the Antarctic rotifers at the other end of the heat scale, by submitting them to the temperature of liquid air—if they survive the thermometric descent to 312deg. F. below zero! Microbes have emerged from a month's sojourn in liquid air temperatures as lively as ever, and it is possible that rotifers, who can lie dormant for months at a time, may take a "nap" in the vicinity of the absolute zero, and resume their interrupted enjoyment of life when warmed up after their severe ordeal.

THE GREAT SEE SAW.

Twenty years ago the existence was discovered of a see-saw of pressure between Siberia and Indo-Malaysia and Australia. That is to say, a very high pressure in the one region is accompanied by a very low pressure in the other. The changes of pressure at ninety-five stations in various parts of the globe were carefully examined by Dr. Lockyer and his father, Sir Norman. There is but one test of a sound hypothesis, and that is conformity with observed facts. They came to the conclusion that there is but one great see-saw, that the transference of air therein implied is not, as was supposed, between the regions round the equator and the poles, but from East to West and West to East alternately. So that the see-saw is between nearly antipodal parts of the earth. Here, then, was a conception that might almost be called revolutionary, for the atmospheric changes had hitherto been taken by meteorologists to be on the whole between the equator and the poles. The new view seemed to explain more than one puzzle. Why, for instance, should the districts simultaneously afflicted with extreme drought include regions so far remote as Australia, East Africa, Persia, and Tibet. They lie in the same portion of the see-saw. Dr. Lockyer tells us that the to-and-fro transference of air from one hemisphere to another takes as a rule between three and four years and that before the present century has expired we ought to be in possession of the facts with reference to the air fluctuations of longer pulsation period. The rise and fall of pressure in the Indian area has a period of eleven years, and concerrently there is a variation taking more than thrice this time for its complete swing. The variation of the swing in the British Isles is as much as thirty-five years. But even now we are, as Dr. Lockyer says, groping in the dark. Light, however, is often thrown from unexpected sources. It would seem almost impossible that there should be no relation between these meteorological phenomena and the conclusion of the solar physicist that there are three main variations of sun activity, and that their periods are respectively four, eleven, and thirty-five years. Sir Robert Ball has suggested that it is perhaps too much to anticipate that some day we shall be able to work out meteorological data with the aid of a machine constructed on the principle of the tide-predicting engine. But at the same time he gave some reasons why such a contrivance may some day be one of the commonplaces of our scientific equipment.

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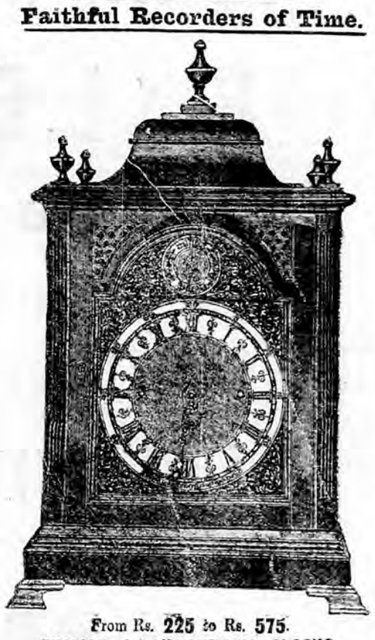

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accruted does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. BOMBAY, J. BLANC, Ag. Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummum St., BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:
MUMBADEVI, AHMEDABAD.

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS ANC CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAIKARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI, Managing Director

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHAITAU, Esq (Messrs. Khaitan Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
LALCHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Shoranggar.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Hoarjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Harnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY. SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 3,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

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ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

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Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use

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HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, loin, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 8 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralysis, acute or chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHŒ, STERLITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid and Mellitus—and complaints akin thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh growths in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows:—
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For Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 4-8.
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For Spermatorhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.
For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.
For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c, Pills for 15 days Rs. 3-8.
For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 4-8.
For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

Up-country orders are promptly executed by value payable post. Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 5-10.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation, cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 20 days, Rs. 10.

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation, Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by 6 months treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 5-10.

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MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus, Ulcer, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days Rs. 4-8.

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